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**FOREIGN  
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# ***JPRS Report***

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## **Africa (Sub-Sahara)**

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3 AUGUST 1987

## AFRICA (SUB-SAHARA)

### CONTENTS

#### INTER-AFRICAN

- AIDS Concern Hurting SIDA Projects  
(Micke Jaresand; DAGENS NYHETER, 13 May 87)..... 1

#### ANGOLA

- Diplomatic, Military Stakes Changing in Luanda  
(AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL, 24 Jun 87)..... 3
- Despite Gains, Catholics Remain Under Tight Constraints  
(Robert von Lucius; FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 1 Jul 87).... 6

#### BURKINA

- Interview With French Cooperation Minister Aurillac  
(Michel Aurillac Interview; SIDWAYA, 13 May 87)..... 9
- Unions Absent From May Day Celebration  
(Oumar S. Camara; CARREFOUR AFRICAINE, 8 May 87)..... 13
- Briefs
- Unpaid Taxes 15
  - Dissolution of Rural Development Bodies 15

## CAMEROON

### Briefs

Loan Agreement With Italy 16

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

### Briefs

Loan Agreements With France 17

## ETHIOPIA

### Australian Writer Describes Life Behind EPLF Lines

(Thomas Keneally; THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, 20 Jun 87).. 18

## GABON

### Communique Issued After Mebiame's Tunis Visit

(Libreville Africa No 1, 3 Jul 87)..... 22

## LIBERIA

### Briefs

UK Donates Equipment 23

Justice Ministry Tightens Export 23

## MADAGASCAR

### Foreign Aid After President's Trip

(INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER, 2 May 87)..... 24

### West German Aid for Textile Factory

(MADAGASCAR MATIN, 30 Apr 87)..... 25

### ANP President Criticizes Disruptive Unrest, Violence

(MADAGASCAR MATIN, 9 May 87)..... 26

### Political, Student Opposition

(INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER, 9 May 87)..... 28

### Opposition Parties Appeal for Jobs, Workers' Unity

(MADAGASCAR MATIN, 5 May 87)..... 29

### Briefs

Indian Gift of Wheat 31

French Adjustment Loan 31

Details on Japanese Aid 31

Three EEC Agreements 32

French Medical Aid 33

Student Unrest Continues 33

Emergency Program Funded 33

World Bank Adjustment Aid	33
AREMA, AKFM Win By-Elections	34
Students Continue Strike	34
French Port Financing	35
MALAWI	
Loan, Grant Agreements Signed With Japan (Blantyre Domestic Service, 2 Jul 87).....	36
MALI	
French Agreement on Solar Projects (L'ESSOR, 5 May 87).....	37
Briefs	
Official Producer Prices	38
MAURITIUS	
Jugnauth, Nababsingh Interviewed on Budget (Anerood Jugnauth, Prem Nababsingh Interview; INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER, 16 May 87).....	39
Labor Party Said Weakened by Split (INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER, 16 May 87).....	44
MOZAMBIQUE	
Soviet Aid for Children Presented (NOTICIAS, 22 May 87).....	46
Drought, Famine Problems Becoming Serious (NOTICIAS, 9 Jun 87).....	47
Food Production Effort Needed	47
Famine in Maputo Province	48
Inhambane Water Projects	50
Drought Hinders Rice Experimentation	51
Civil War, Not Drought, Blamed for Hunger, Rural Devastation (Stefan Klein; SEUDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, 19 May 87).....	52
Equipment To Repair Railroad Cars for Limestone Project (NOTICIAS, 21 May 87).....	57
Navique Announces Regular Maritime Cargo Routes (Naftal Donaldo; NOTICIAS, 22 May 87).....	60
Briefs	
AIM Linked to PANA	63



## NAMIBIA

Alternative Financing Found After RSA Cut (SAPA, 2 Jul 87).....	64
DTA Calls for Self-Government, End of Apartheid (SAPA, 3 Jul 87).....	65
SWAPO Pamphlet Gives Instructions for Sabotage (Editorial; DIE REPUBLIKEIN, 28 Apr 87).....	66
Police Raid Black Compound, Arrest 170 (SAPA, 3 Jul 87).....	68
Policeman, Three Others Injured in Township Violence (SAPA, 5 Jul 87).....	69
Briefs SWAPO Opens Office in Moscow	70

## NIGERIA

Villagers Repel Chadian Gendarme Incursion (Abdullah Idris; NEW NIGERIAN, 8 Jun 87).....	71
Hungarian Rehabilitation of Imo Glass Industry (NEW NIGERIAN, 1 Jun 87).....	72
Stock Exchange Goes International; Commodity Sectors Analyzed (Arize Nwobu; BUSINESS TIMES, 18 May 87).....	73
No Government Subsidies for Petrochemical Products (Ndu Ughamadu; BUSINESS TIMES, 18 May 87).....	75
Abuja Development Costs; Housing, Infrastructure Progress (NEW NIGERIAN, 8 Jun 87).....	77
Unemployment Figures Show 11 Percent Increase (Dapo Ajibola; BUSINESS TIMES, 1 Jun 87).....	78
Police Commissioner on Low Level of Crime Rate (THE TRIUMPH, 5 Jun 87).....	79
Newswatch Editors Plan New Magazine (NEW NIGERIAN, 3 Jun 87; SUNDAY TRIUMPH, 7 Jun 87).....	81
QUALITY Magazine To Debut	81
Police Impound First Issue, by Olu Ojewale	81
Directive on Registration of Islamic Bodies (SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN, 7 Jun 87).....	83

Northern Religious, Secular Leaders Meet (NEW NIGERIAN, 10 Jun 87).....	84
Elders Establish Religious Tolerance Panel	84
Emir of Kano Heads New Peace Committee, by Suwaid Isah, et al.	85
Briefs	
Tanker Damages NNPC Jetty	87
Uranium Discovered in Gongola	87
New Security Devices	87
Export Trade Boom	88
Joint Army Air Force Exercises	88
Military Exercises Scheduled in Niger	88
NIIA Designated Archives	88
USSR Trains Steel Workers	89
Steel-Iron Rail Link	89
Soldiers Retired	89

## SOUTH AFRICA

### POLITICAL

#### Briefs

Swedish Aid to ANC To Increase	90
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### MILITARY

New Air Wing Enhances Capabilities of Transkei Defense Force (DAILY DISPATCH, 10 Jun 87).....	91
KwaNdebele Development Corporation Signs Explosives Contract (DIE TRANSVALER, 5 May 87).....	92

### ECONOMIC

Disinvestment Threat Getting Unexpected Reactions (Anthony Sampson; AFRICA ANALYSIS, 26 Jun 87).....	94
Motor Manufacturing Industry Experiences Sudden Surge (David Furlonger; BUSINESS DAY, 25 Jun 87).....	96
Eastern Cape Motor Assembly Plants Experiencing Boom (CAPE TIMES, 23 Jun 87).....	97

#### Briefs

Boom in Mineral Search	98
Mineral Sales Up	98
Big New Diamond Mine in Transvaal	98
4 Soekor Boreholes Promise Oil, Gas	99

## SOCIAL

PFP Accused of Accepting Money From Anglo-American (Gawie; DIE AFRIKANER, 6 May 87).....	100
Autonomy of Black Councillors Said Being Undermined by JMC's (Dianna Games; BUSINESS DAY, 15 Jun 87).....	103
UCP Launched in Border Region (DAILY DISPATCH, 15 Jun 87).....	104
Boycott of Existing Political Structures (Ameen Akhalwaya; POST NATAL, 24-27 Jun 87).....	105
MRC Publishes Report on Health Effects of Unrest (THE ARGUS, 22 Jun 87).....	107
Cape Town Confirmed as Nation's Crime Capital (Barry Streek; CAPE TIMES, 20 Jun 87).....	109
New Black Militant Youth Group Formed in Cape Town (DIE AFRIKANER, 29 Apr 87).....	110
Tasa Criticizes Control of Education (Fraser Mtshali; POST NATAL, 24-27 Jun 87).....	112
Colored Schools 'Showing Way to Integration' (Bobby Harrypersadh; POST NATAL, 24-27 Jun 87).....	113
Strategy To Speed Up Sales of Houses in Townships Launched (Gerald Reilly; BUSINESS DAY, 15 Jun 87).....	114
New Elite Residential Complex in Katlehong Nears Completion (Sello Seripe; CITY PRESS, 14 Jun 87).....	115

## TANZANIA

Zanzibar Government Raises Minimum Wage in July (Abdallah Yakuti; TANZANIA DAILY NEWS, 20 May 87).....	116
Zanzibar Representatives Adopt Budget, Development Plan (Abdallah Yakuti; TANZANIA DAILY NEWS, 23 May 87).....	117
Editorial Stresses Importance of Agriculture to Economy (TANZANIA DAILY NEWS, 27 May 87).....	118

## ZIMBABWE

Briefs	
Tourism Reducing Dependence	119

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AIDS CONCERN HURTING SIDA PROJECTS

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 13 May 87 p 8

[Article by Micke Jaresand: "Concern Over AIDS Hurts SIDA [Swedish International Development Authority] and Businesses--Defections From Work in Africa"; first paragraph is DAGENS NTHETER introduction]

[Text] Concern over AIDS has made it more difficult for Swedish businesses and organizations to recruit personnel for service in Africa. In SIDA they have recently noted definite defections among aid workers.

"It is still no great problem. But what we are seeing is perhaps only the tip of the iceberg. We of course do not know how many are avoiding looking for jobs," said Carl Bertil Lostelius, chief of personnel at SIDA.

A couple of years ago information was circulated to the effect that the HIV virus was spread by fleas in Africa. This caused many worried people to request termination of their work with SIDA, or to quit coming assignments.

Today we know better. Fleas do not spread HIV, and the means of infection in Africa are no different from those in Sweden.

Lose Blood

But despite the increased knowledge, many people are seriously concerned. Above all they are afraid of having an accident, losing a lot of blood, and being forced to have a transfusion with blood which is not safely tested.

Johan Stenbeck, doctor for the Foreign Ministry and SIDA, wants to tone down the risk that anyone will need to receive blood in countries which do not have reliable testing capabilities.

"It is most unlikely that that would happen," he said. "All embassies and SIDA offices have means of blood substitution which can be used until the patient can be transported to Sweden or a third country with health care which we determine to be safe.

"During my 15 years as doctor at SIDA there have been less than five transfusions in Africa."

It is still unclear whether the growing unwillingness to serve in Africa will affect Swedish aid work in the future.

"It is difficult to predict the consequences," said Carl Bertil Lostelius. "We realize the importance of our personnel being well-informed and having factual knowledge about AIDS. But at the same time one should remember that there are special circumstances in underdeveloped countries, and one can never give one hundred percent guarantees."

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CSO:3650/150



## DIPLOMATIC, MILITARY STAKES CHANGING IN LUANDA

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 24 Jun 87 pp 3-5

[Text]

Government officials have met a representative of the rebel *União para a Independência Total de Angola* (UNITA) in Washington, signalling a new twist in Angola's 26-year old civil war. But the meeting on 18 June between Angolan government number two Minister of State **Pedro de Castro van Dunem** 'Loy' and UNITA's man in Washington **Marcos Samondo** does not mean that the government in Luanda has cut back on its military option. It is simultaneously preparing a major offensive against the UNITA headquarters at Jamba and the South African supply-lines which sustain it.

The meeting came in the context of a Luanda government mission to Washington, originally scheduled for late May (AC Vol 28 No 10) but delayed until mid-June by the sacking of Foreign Trade Minister **Ismael Gaspar Martins**, who was to have led it.

The Luanda delegation, led by van Dunem, was holding talks with United States congressional aides when a number of UNITA officials who had been tipped off about the meeting, including Washington representative Samondo, turned up uninvited and began a conversation about human rights abuses with their opposite numbers from the Angolan government. There was no discussion of peace or of negotiations. Nor is it true, as it is already being rumoured, that UNITA handed van Dunem a peace proposal. It appears that the meeting was engineered by UNITA officials, on the advice of their US public relations consultants, to gain political advantage. We hear that plans are afoot to present the meeting to the public as one in which members of the rival Angolan delegations shook hands and discussed peace. In fact, there were no handshakes.

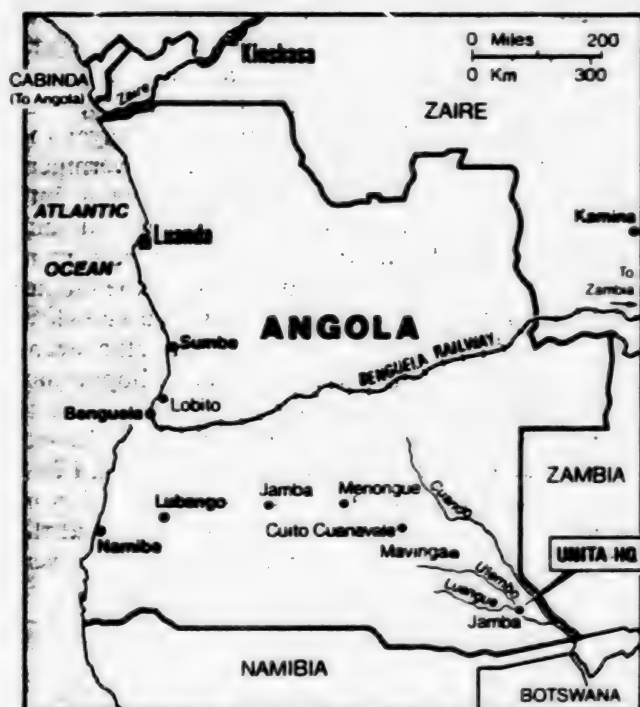
UNITA is keen to negotiate with the Angolan government in some forum in order to indicate a measure of legitimacy which will stand it in good

stead. US and European supporters of UNITA will presumably represent the Samondo-van Dunem meeting as the start of a negotiation. We note that the incident coincides with a European tour by **André Franco de Sousa**, a former *Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola* (MPLA) man imprisoned in the late 1970s, who has been urging negotiations. He is probably in relation with pro-UNITA lobbies.

The current trip is also notable for the high-level meetings between Angolan and US officials. Van Dunem's delegation met top State Department Africanist **Chester Crocker**, some 15 members of Congress, three or four senators and numerous businessmen. Van Dunem made no concessions on the presence of Cuban troops but the general feeling of progress holds promise of a reciprocal visit by US officials to Luanda. We hear that Crocker and van Dunem agreed to the principle of a meeting between Crocker and Interior Minister **Alexandre 'Kito' Rodríguez**.

In Luanda's view, diplomatic and military offensives go together. The calculation is that a military offensive in the south of Angola will give the diplomats more, not less, freedom of manoeuvre. This year's dry season offensive, heralded by massive military deliveries from the Soviet Union, promises to be bigger than most, and seems to be aimed at the UNITA headquarters in Jamba. The aim of the offensive is less to destroy UNITA - which would appear to be impossible by military means alone - but to cut off its supply-lines from South Africa.





According to UNITA number two Vice-President **Jeremiah Chitunda**, this year's offensive will be the biggest by the MPLA's armed forces for 12 years. Chitunda claims that the government armed forces, the FAPLA, have amassed 13 brigades, with 17,000 men, backed by Soviet advisers and some 2,000 Cuban troops. Whether these figures are accurate or not, there is no doubting the strength of the government build-up or the power of its weaponry, including advanced Soviet T-64 tanks. Despite occasional UNITA claims to the contrary, the FAPLA haven't yet launched their offensive but are biding their time so as to integrate the diplomatic and military efforts. FAPLA forces have been instructed not to be lured into guerrilla warfare with UNITA, but to tighten the noose around the UNITA capital at Jamba, to occupy terrain evacuated by UNITA, and to fortify the towns.

UNITA too has military plans, turning on the possibility of resupply via the US base at Kamina in Zaire, which provides an alternative to the South African supply trail. Kamina has the disadvantage of being relatively far from Jamba, and of being controlled by a US government embroiled in the Irangate affair, the latest revelations of which threaten to implicate UNITA in the illegal receipt of funds generated by US arms sales to Iran, in the same manner as the Nicaraguan Contras.

To keep his options open UNITA boss Dr **Jonas Savimbi** has once again turned to his old South African friends. Savimbi travelled to South Africa in early June to discuss the forthcoming FAPLA

offensive. Addressing 400 businessmen in Johannesburg on 5 June, Savimbi criticised black South African leaders for refusing to negotiate with the government. Savimbi must be hoping that his fulsome praise for State President P.W. Botha's government was enough to secure a promise of further South African support. But Savimbi's relations with Pretoria are under strain, as the South African government becomes exasperated by US meddling in southern Africa and is suspicious of Washington's relations with UNITA which threaten its own control of the last external black ally.

In the military sphere, much turns on the air weapon and UNITA's much-vaunted possession of US *Stinger* missiles. But mystery continues to shroud the *Stingers*. No independent source has seen them in UNITA hands. One explanation is that they have been supplied by the USA on condition that their use must be approved by US authorities. If this is so, it reflects Washington's fear that *Stingers* might fall into pro-Soviet hands, as has happened in Afghanistan. *Stingers* falling into the wrong hands could be used against the South African air force by the FAPLA or even by their allies in the South-West African People's Organisation (SWAPO).

#### UNANGOLA

This movement is represented by its president **André Franco de Sousa**, who aims to speak on behalf of expatriate Angolans. De Sousa, who lives in Lisbon, recently toured European capitals including Paris, Geneva, Brussels and London to urge negotiations between the two main Angolan rivals, the MPLA and UNITA.

De Sousa is believed to have been an MPLA member who was imprisoned by the authorities for some 15 months shortly after independence. It appears that he was charged with having unofficial contacts with anti-MPLA forces in Lobito. He is fairly enthusiastically pro-United States, having worked for a US company in the early 1970s. He is an ardent apostle not only of MPLA-UNITA negotiations, but also of peace talks with South Africa.

On 29 December 1986 De Sousa signed an appeal for peace, together with **Martins Verdades**, president of the Supreme Council of the Centre for Spiritual Investigation and Recuperation, by **Luis Barbosa Bessa**, former leader of the *African National League*, **Jaime de Sousa Araujo**, also a former leader of the *African National League*, **João Fernando Tocha de Faro Coelho**, a law student, and **Isaura Figueiredo Nunes Alves Travanca**, a Lisbon bank employee. These do not appear to represent more than a small fraction of Angolans living abroad.

Today *Unangola* claims 200 members each paying 250 Portuguese escudos for membership, or about \$1.80. De Sousa claims that his promotional tours are all funded by himself from his own resources.

UNITA still depends more on its mastery of guerilla warfare than on advanced weapons. But the FAPLA are formidably well-supplied and may not even need to risk their aircraft in an attack on Jamba. They have artillery capable of bombarding the UNITA headquarters from a distance of 30 kilometres, to which the *Stingers* pose no threat.

The diplomatic and military stakes are changing fast in Angola, as the recent activity in Washington indicates. The Luanda government has developed a more flexible strategy than previously, accepting that UNITA cannot be defeated by conventional forces. At the same time there is no immediate prospect of direct negotiations between the rival Angolan forces. Luanda is keeping all its options open ●

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## ANGOLA

### DESPITE GAINS, CATHOLICS REMAIN UNDER TIGHT CONSTRAINTS

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 1 Jul 87 p 12

[Article by Robert von Lucius, Luanda: "Christmas Is Now 'Family Day'; Angola's Catholics Are Harassed"]

[Text] "Atheism" is to be the principal goal in the next five years. This was proclaimed at the second youth congress of the MPLA Party of Labor, Angola's government party. Thus the youth organization of the marxist cadre party followed a trend that had emerged at the second MPLA Congress at the end of 1985. While the government of the Southwest African state has displayed signs of pragmatic behavior in economic policy and lately also in foreign policy, it acts dogmatically hard as regards ideology, at least outwardly. The barely 40,000 party members are not permitted to belong to churches. The ambitious party ideologist Robert de Almeida is considered to be part of the radical wing of the party. He is said to have stated that the Catholic Church "is coming out of its lethargy since independence in 1975" and is gaining ground; this must be counteracted by political agitation.

Not only the Catholics are gaining ground once again but also the Protestants. The churches are full on Sunday. Some speak of a religious revival in one of the most rigid Marxist regimes on the continent: Fleeing from state propaganda and control and from economic decline? Some also link the popularity of the Unita rebels with the anticlerical campaign of the government.

When the Archbishop of Luanda, Cardinal do Nascimento, last year courageously preached against war and killing and advocated a policy of reconciliation, de Almeida wanted to counter that. But the Central Committee ideologist did not prevail against State President dos Santos. During the party deliberations dos Santos is supposed to have said that the Government cannot afford another enemy. Cardinal and president live under one roof: The residence of the Archbishop in Luanda on one side borders on the Jesuit church, on the other side on the palace of the state president. The buildings are joined together; towards the outside they are separated by an iron gate. In 1982, Alexandre do Nascimento, then Archbishop of Lubango, together with three nuns, had been kidnapped by Unita for a few weeks. Unita, which is accused of having kidnapped or murdered a total of about 60 members of religious orders and missionaries

(and regretted this later on) announced at the end of May that it had immediately released four Italian missionaries who were arrested while it stormed the locality of Maquela do Zombo north of Luanda and had encouraged them to continue their activity. A clergyman reports that occasionally Unita warns mission stations against attacks.

#### No Struggle Between Church and State

Some time ago a Protestant missionary had spoken in Pretoria of a "merciless persecution of Christians" in Angola, especially by Cubans and of "conditions like in ancient Rome." Catholic priests and representatives of the Vatican in Luanda dispute that: Manifold harsh restrictions exist for the churches, but there is no struggle between church and state like that in some other socialist states. Churches are open in almost every locality, the faithful pray there unhindered, many youths wear crosses around the neck apparently without concern, nuns accomplish some things in the country with tacit permission of officials what others cannot do. Also different from most Bloc countries, the churches are able to import everything they need, even religious literature. According to reports from clergymen, missionaries are permitted to enter without hindrance. Missionaries from Brazil, Spain, Ecuador, Ireland are active in the country. Nor does the state interfere in the appointments of bishops.

But the church is not free. It is not permitted to acquire buildings; therefore private individuals are put forward as frontmen. Next to a church in the countryside an unfinished hall can be seen, a community center. If the hall were completed, the party would confiscate it. Thus, unfinished, it sufficiently accomplishes its purpose. Services are only permitted to be held in closed rooms (which is rarely done in practice). A private Catholic radio transmitter was confiscated in early 1978. A formerly Catholic printshop is now being used by the party information and propaganda department. Christmas was renamed "family day." Alleged opponents of the government who were arrested in 1977 and 1978 and have "disappeared," include several Protestant clergymen and one Catholic priest. In February it was reported from Luanda that security forces shot and killed 32 members of the "Church of our Lord Jesus Christ"--a community regarded as apolitical and preaching nonviolence--in front of a prison in Luanda when they asked for information on the fate of arrested coreligionists. Later on the government expressed condolences to the family members and called upon the church to be "vigilant" so that the religion cannot be misused as a "cover for activities against the revolution and the Angolan people." Of the Catholic relief organization Caritas Internationalis--whose president has been do Nascimento since 1983 as successor of the German prelate Huessler--the government stated recently in a letter that it wants to distribute 70 percent of the relief goods received by Caritas and only 30 percent was to remain for Caritas; a similar regulation had been in force up to about two years ago. The party occasionally organizes sports



events near the churches and at time of religious services, to keep the faithful from attending the services. The extent of the restrictions varies from province to province and from locality to locality. They are said to be strict in Menongue in Cuando Cubango Province, center of Jonas Savimbi's Unita rebels.

Interference has been particularly serious in education. Missionary schools--like church hospitals, kindergartens, the Caritas property--were seized after independence, education was nationalized. Occasionally persons belonging to religious orders once again work as before, only under the "supervision" of a youthful political commissar. Most seminaries for the training of young priests have also been "nationalized." Those remaining are not enough for the training of the clergy--there are large numbers. Students who have "too close" ties to a church frequently are obviously denied access to higher schools and thus to the university. There are cases of discrimination even in the granting of academic degrees. The study of economics and law is largely reserved for party members.

The tensions between state and church are primarily felt by the Catholics, less by the Protestants. The latter, Pastor Malungu, the general secretary of the Protestant-Reformed Church in Angola, had asserted a few years ago, are hampered neither in the preaching of the Gospel nor in their social work. The Protestant Alliance--Methodists, Lutherans, Baptists, Congregationalists, Apostolic Communities, the Salvation Army--spreads quickly. During the Portuguese colonial rule, which lasted until 1975, it was "not tolerated," Protestant missionaries were even persecuted. The government in Luanda--this is the result of its ethnic composition--has been shaped by Protestantism, many of its members were educated at Protestant missionary schools.

#### Enthusiastic Youth

The fact that on the other hand the Catholic Church is in trouble is the result of the emotions carried over from the colonial period. At that time it was regarded to be closely linked with the colonial rulers. At the time of independence there were few black priests; they were allegedly kept from "higher" ecclesiastical education. But after independence most whites, including clergymen, left the country. This is the heritage of Angola's Catholics who can look back to a long tradition: The rulers of the kingdom of the Congo, which extended to North Angola, were Christians since 1491. According to official statistics, a clergyman reports, only one percent of the population is Catholic, but unofficially more than half. Especially the youth is said to be "enthusiastic" and participate also in the Brazilian-African type of church rite.

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CSO: 3420/32

INTERVIEW WITH FRENCH COOPERATION MINISTER AURILLAC

Ouagadougou SIDWAYA in French 13 May 87 p 2

[Interview with French Cooperation Minister Michel Aurillac by Justin B. Bayili: "Cooperation Relationships Are Not Dependence Relationships"]

[Text] At the end of a 48-hour visit to the country, French Cooperation Minister Michel Aurillac was received in audience yesterday, 12 May, late in the afternoon, by the Comrade President of the CNR [National Revolutionary Council] and Faso, Capt Thomas Sankara. Before that, the French minister had gone to Bobo-Dioulasso early in the morning where he visited the construction site of the Bobo airport and the Sourou Sanon hospital. To give his support to the efforts made by the country's people to provide health services for themselves, Mr Aurillac turned over to hospital authorities a lot of medications weighing 600 kg and worth 5 million FCFA [Francs of the African Financial Community] and a tank truck. At the end of the audience which the Comrade President of Faso gave him yesterday morning, Mr Aurillac, who accompanied his Burkina counterpart, Comrade Leandre Bassolet, answered the questions put to him by the press.

Question: Minister, after your arrival in Burkina Faso, you were received in succession by the minister of foreign relations and cooperation and by the Comrade President of Faso. What was this all about?

Mr Michel Aurillac: My trip covered a huge program which was cut back. It was reduced because there was an important meeting in Brussels between the European Community and the Associated Countries of Africa, the Caribbean, and Pacific. I was scheduled to spend 4 days in your country but I barely had 2 days. During those 2 days I had to review bilateral relations between France and Burkina Faso; I also had to look into the general political situation in this part of the world where France and Burkina Faso have convergent interests and a certain number of common positions. Then it was also necessary for me to find out what the situation really is regarding certain cooperation problems which are better inspected out in the field rather than on paper.

Naturally, we examined the international political situation at great length with the minister of foreign relations and cooperation as well as with the president of Faso, especially the common objectives of Burkina and France



which include turning Africa into a zone of reduced tension, a zone of peace, a zone where the efforts of the developing countries can be essentially devoted to their own growth.

We also examined a certain number of problems of an economic and financial nature with international overtones. You know that Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and Finance Minister Edouard Balladur recently went to the United States where they very clearly stated the issue of the bond existing between public aid for development, the effort made by the developed countries and international organizations, the question of the debt and the question of the regulation of raw material prices or the fight against the deterioration in the terms of trade. In that area, I found perfect agreement of views between the position of President Sankara and the positions expressed very recently which we will defend before the instances of the European Community. I furthermore recall that, last year, at the special session of the United Nations for Africa, France adopted very clear positions in the sense that it is necessary to reduce the indebtedness of the developing countries, to increase the share of gifts with relation to the share of loans, and that it was necessary to see what could be done to resolve the question of basic products in a satisfactory manner. It is quite true that this problem is far from easy and that, in particular, the discussions in progress between the European Community and the United States on petroleum prices indicate that there are two views on these things which should be moved closer together but which are not yet closer together.

Naturally, we also talked about specific problems. We talked about the problem of the Sahara where France hopes that the position of Algeria and the position of Morocco will move closer together. We also talked about Chad and we hoped that it would be possible some day to arrive at a solution that will bring peaceful relations with its Libyan neighbor. We spoke about South Africa and the problem of apartheid which France condemns energetically.

Bilateral relations between France and Burkina were also taken up. When I accompanied the president of the republic on his official trip, we already examined the major aspects of cooperation between France and Burkina through the construction activities now in progress, such as the central market, the extension of Charles de Gaulle Avenue, the Bobo air terminal, the restoration of the Bobo hospital, and the cultural center.

On the part of our Burkina conversation partners, especially President Sankara, I noted a desire to speak to France with a language of sincerity, clarity, and equality. Cooperation relations are not relations of dependence; they are relations of equality between sovereign countries which certainly do not have the same level of wealth but which are committed to one and the same common struggle against inequality throughout the world, against underdevelopment.

I also noted that the people of Burkina want France to be better informed about what the situation here really is.

Question: Cooperation between France and Burkina has a mechanism of periodic coordination whose purpose it is to draft and evaluate joint programs at regular intervals. Now, the mixed commission has hardly met more than twice since it was established in December 1978. Can we hope that the third meeting, scheduled for Paris in June 1987, will help revive this body while at the same time it will mark the resumption of bilateral cooperation which, for the time being, seems to be leveling off or even declining?

M.A. [Michel Aurillac]: This cooperation is very active. Perhaps it is not making too much noise or we have less publicity about it than about other cooperation efforts, but it is active.

I believe that the commission meeting next month will make it possible to draw up a multiannual program. The only thing one could reproach this current mechanism for is that it was concerned with specific, point-related subjects. We did one thing after another but we did not get a broad view. I hope that we will have a long-range view for the next 2 or 3 years that will enable us to get a picture of everything that will be undertaken and here I assure you everything will be satisfactory.

Question: Minister, as part of its first 5-year popular development plan, Burkina Faso called for the execution of specific major projects, such as the construction and improvement of the Bagre dam. To what extent is France prepared to give its support to the completion of these projects?

M.A.: I told President Sankara that France would finance the equipment of the Bagre hydroelectric dam. I think that yesterday's electric power failure certainly demonstrates the usefulness of that dam.

Question: For some time now, access to French territory has been subjected to the obligation of getting a visa for citizens of states other than those of the EEC. Is this measure not inconvenient for France in its relations with friendly countries?

M.A.: Yes! We did not like the idea of having to establish a visa system. We were forced to do that and we will continue to do that because France has been the target of very serious destabilization attempts by terrorist actions. I am not saying that these terrorists came from Burkina Faso, but we know very well that terrorism moves all over the world along extremely complicated routes which come precisely from countries from which we do not expect any threat. So we established a very simple rule for everybody and that is that everybody has to have a visa. That includes the Americans who did not have to have a visa for entering France. Only citizens of the EEC are exempt from that requirement because there we have a very special system within the Community, a system of completely free movement within the member states.

We are aware that our partners, especially our preferred partners (such as the countries of French-speaking black Africa) were not at all pleased with this affair. We tried very hard to make sure that things would go as best possible; first of all, we made sure that these visas would be free and,

then, we speeded the procedures up as much as possible. Now, can we ever drop such measures? Well, peace throughout the world would have to be a little bit better guaranteed than it is today.

Question: France in recent days just decided no longer to abide by the 16th Parallel and to go beyond. Does this measure not entail the risk of increasing tension and interfering with the various mediation efforts undertaken here and there in favor of peace in Chad?

M.A.: The 16th Parallel is not a border. It is the line which we drew for the armed operations of our air force, except for contrary instructions from the government. We crossed that line three times during military operations.

The Chadians have recovered almost all of their territory and it is therefore evident that there are now a considerable number of Chadian facilities that have returned to their natural environment. We have an active cooperation policy with Chad which is of the same kind--except for the military aspect--as the policy we have with Burkina. I therefore do not see why more is not being done in the matter of public health, schools, and education to the north of the 16th Parallel because that 16th Parallel played a role at a moment in French military history. As for what we can do from the military viewpoint, we always use an argument which boils down to talking about this as little as possible because that is a part of deterrence.

5058

CSO: 3419/212

## UNIONS ABSENT FROM MAY DAY CELEBRATION

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAIN in French 8 May 87 p 14

[Article by Oumar S. Camara: "Under the Sign of Solidarity"]

[Text] The presence of the peasantry on this 1 May expanded the concept of the worker. There were hundreds of them who marched side by side with their city comrades. But the labor unions decided to be silent. Why this attitude? Is this not their celebration?

It was very hot that afternoon on 1 May at Ouaga. But, defying this climate, the militants of the Province of Kadiogo came out in large numbers to celebrate the world festival of labor.

They began to converge upon the ministries starting at 1500. The majority preferred to march to the assembly point and one had the impression that the capital had suddenly been emptied of two-thirds of its motorcycles.

On the other hand, a festive atmosphere prevailed in front of the ministries. There were jokes and laughter and above all the many commentaries on the FDF. At 1500, the entire assemblage moved off to the labor exchange. The column was headed by persons carrying signs with many different slogans, organized along the lines of their different COMISEC.

The marchers took two different routes because of their great numbers. The first group, headed by the Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Ministry, followed the Yalgado Hospital artery.

The second one moved along Independence Avenue.

United Nations Circle was the junction point.

The special aspect of 1 May this year was the presence of representatives of the peasants of our 30 provinces in Ouaga; this was a new approach to this celebration which until then had been the exclusive monopoly of the unionized wage workers.

The various speeches, especially those by the minister of labor, of social security, and civil service, did not fail to explain in what way the old view of things had been changed.

"We must tell the truth and fight against demagogy; we must realize that every wage earner is not automatically a worker and that there are workers who are not exactly wage earners; the country is full of those workers who live without knowing what wage labor or civil service employment is," said the comrade minister.

The peasantry of Burkina makes up that vast group of workers (90 percent of the population) who had been kept away from the celebration of 1 May. This is wrong and the situation had to be corrected; this justifies the presence of those on whom our economy rests in part. By the way, with the creation of the National Union of Peasants of Burkina, our farm workers from here on in can present their demands to the authorities. To do that, they need more than ever before to be organized like the workers in the cities. In other words, solidarity is absolutely necessary and it calls above all on our consistent unionists.

Unfortunately, these elected officials of the city workers did not come out on this opportune occasion. I beg your pardon, yes, they did. But furtively. This attitude is difficult to explain although certain arguments have been advanced here and there. The high-commissioner of Kadiogo spoke out in their name. The issue was the occupation of the labor exchange by the army. This was a security measure which panicked the labor unionists to the point where they simply turned back "without saying anything," according to the high-commissioner.

A sour note that inspired this comment from the comrade high-commissioner.

"Solidarity between the workers in the cities and in the rural areas must be effective and must not just be a front. At the level of the towns, the concept of the workers must be expanded to the woman who sells cheese and bananas, to the little mechanic who tinkers and, at the level of the rural areas, to the fisherman, to the cattleman, to the poor peasant who suffers, etc., because this type of work constitutes the main source of their income."

It is certain that our peasants will from here on in join all of the workers of the world to celebrate every 1 May to come. This is a gain which they communicated to those who remained in the village through their representatives who attended this demonstration.

The latter expressed their appreciation to the CNR [National Council of the Revolution] for the effort it had made to organize them and to take them out of obscurity. They also pledged to carry out the resolutions of Dedougou and of the symposium of Ouagadougou.

The ceremony ended with the award of prizes in the form of plowing tools to half a score of recipients.

5058

CSO: 3419/212



## BRIEFS

UNPAID TAXES--The Comrade President of Faso, Capt Thomas Sankara, presided over the cabinet meeting on Wednesday, 6 May 1987, which examined and adopted the following steps. The comrade minister presented to the cabinet a SIMIEX project with the mission of collecting all taxes from taxpayers throughout national territory in 10 days, from 10 to 20 May 1987. On that day, more than 20 billion francs CFA [African Financial Community] in unpaid taxes will have piled up in Burkina Faso and, according to the recommendations of the Second National Conference of the CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] on civic duties, this situation must be changed in qualitative terms as quickly as possible. The cabinet adopted this measure, giving it its full support, in the conviction that each citizen of Burkina will do his duty and pay his taxes, before and during the indoctrination phase which is planned in the SIMIEX project. It is also a patriotic duty for the tax collectors to show the public that they are available to help, that they are in good spirits, and that they are ready to serve. The comrade president during his messages of 4 August already emphasized that the civil servant must be increasingly courteous and accommodating, something which will in no way interfere with his strictness and which will even increase his effectiveness. [Excerpts] [Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAIN in French 8 May 87 pp 31-32] 5058

DISSOLUTION OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT BODIES--The cabinet meeting was held under the chairmanship of Comrade Capt Thomas Sankara, President of Faso, yesterday, Wednesday, 13 May 1987. The following subjects on the agenda were examined: Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry. The cabinet examined the case pertaining to the search for a solution to the problem of the ORD [Regional Development Organizations]. A resolution, dealing with the dissolution of the ORD was adopted. The former managers were charged with speeding up current affairs and are liable, in terms of money and discipline, for the assets of the ORD during the transition phase. In this connection, the cabinet adopted a resolution dealing with the adoption of the charters of the agricultural and pastoral production units for whose management comrades will be appointed. [Excerpts] [Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAIN in French 15 May 87 p 27] 5058

CSO: 3419/212



## CAMEROON

### BRIEFS

LOAN AGREEMENT WITH ITALY--The Italian and Cameroonian Governments today signed a loan agreement totaling 4.6 billion CFA francs. That will be used to help construct the Bertoua and Yagoua hospitals. Minister of Planning and Territorial Development Sadou Hayatou signed for Cameroon, while His Excellency (Francesco Labuzzu), the Italian ambassador to Cameroon signed for his country. [Excerpt] [Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 29 Jun 87 AB] /8309

CSO: 3400/114

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

LOAN AGREEMENTS WITH FRANCE--Two loan agreements totalling 480 million CFA francs were signed yesterday in Bangui between the CAR and France. The loans will be used to finance a road construction project and the CAR' customs administration. [Summary] [Bangui Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 30 Jun 87 AB] /8309

CSO: 3400/114

## AUSTRALIAN WRITER DESCRIBES LIFE BEHIND EPLF LINES

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 20 Jun 87 pp 20-23, 25, 27-29

[Article by Thomas Keneally]

[Text]

**A**FRICA abounds with wars: tribal, provincial, international. So at first reading the statement that Eritrea has been fighting Ethiopian tyranny for 25 years and that hardly anyone in the West takes any notice is not likely to cause surprise. Let it be said at the start that the larger news in Eritrea is not the war but Eritrean society itself: their democratic passion, their Spartan capacity to absorb punishment and create a compassionate and efficient system of government and food distribution which works out of caves, bunkers and dry stone humpies.

But the war of course governs everything — food, water supply, crops and soil. The war decrees that most Eritrean activity, including the distribution of food, begins at sunset and ends at dawn. For the Eritreans have no air force and the Ethiopians possess a large one, part supplied by, part bought from the Soviets. The war and the geopolitics of the superpowers determine that Eritrean children must live in bunkers and tents in the shade of the great African thorn acacia scrub.

But even looked at in purely military terms, the war in Eritrea is most remarkable. In the great carve-up of Africa in the 19th century, Eritrea, like Somalia further south, was given to the

Italians. It remained an Italian colony until 1941, when the British took it. In 1952, the United Nations federated Eritrea into Ethiopia without asking the Eritreans at referendum. The Eritreans claim that it has never suited either superpower to have an independent and perhaps unaligned Eritrea along that crucial stretch of Red Sea coast. In Eritrea, the Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie pursued a policy which ranged from the subversion of Eritrea's parliament and traditional languages to political assassination. In 1962, he cancelled the federation and forcibly absorbed Eritrea. Amharic, the imperial language, was imposed. Massacres of nomads and lowland Muslims occurred, intended to divide them from the highland Coptic Christians. Famine became a weapon to suppress Eritrean resistance. The Ethiopian government at this stage received military help from the US. But after the Emperor's fall in 1974 and the rise of the Marxist military junta called the Dergue, led by army officer Haile Mariam Mengistu, the Soviets, East Germans, Cubans and South Yemenis gave growing support.

By 1977, the Eritreans had — for all practical purposes — driven the Ethiopians out of their country and already captured great quantities of Soviet weaponry. The Russian navy intervened by shelling Eritrean positions around the Red Sea port of Massawa. Soviet tanks, weapons, MiG fighters and Antonov bombers, together with great

doses of advice and logistical backing, were thrown in against the Eritreans, who retreated to their northern bases and gave up their cities — they say — to save them from destruction. The focus of Eritrean resistance became the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF). They developed a dominant and often high trench line — called the Hallal front to the west, the Nacfa front to the east. The system runs for 300 kilometres down to the Red Sea and is held by bitterly determined young Eritrean fighters of both sexes. Thousands of young Ethiopian conscript lives have been wasted trying to breach it in eight massive offensives. From trenches on the Nacfa front you see their pitiful bones, dressed in fragments of uniform, bleaching on the slopes.

The Ethiopian dictator Mengistu's prestige is invested in crushing the Eritreans but their resistance has diminished his financial and political credit to a degree which is believed by many to be critical.

Beyond the front line, the Eritreans control most of the countryside and run schools and clinics and agricultural projects and branches of their government departments there.

The war is therefore a curious combination of a long-running Gallipoli campaign and Vietnam. The Ethiopians remain in such cities as Asmara, Keren, Massawa, surrounded by minefields and still — if reports coming from Asmara have any truth — reacting to the broad

success of the Eritreans with torture and murder of the cityfolk.

Eritrean operations beyond the frontline net further supplies of trucks and weaponry, though at the normal price. The first wounded Eritrean I saw was a slight 20-year-old girl, Gimja, who had been wounded in the stomach and pelvis while attacking an Ethiopian depot near Asmara. She had been brought out of shock and stabilised by a mobile operating crew and then carried over two nights, first by stretcher, then by an ambulance ballasted by sand, through the front lines and to the great base hospital of Orotta for surgery.

One day, a few kilometres from the front, I sat in a bunker with some Eritreans listening on shortwave to a BBC commentator speak with admiration of the recent victory of the forces of Chad over the armoured legions of Gaddafi of Libya. Many of the Libyan tanks, the commentator said, were captured with the keys in the ignition. "The Chadians have the support of the French," said one of the Eritreans. "We capture entire tank divisions without anyone's help and no one takes any notice."

And indeed, at Mersa Teklai, down on the north-east Red Sea coast in 1984, the Eritreans trapped a whole armoured division and many battalions of tanks and artillery and mobile mechanical workshops, left more than 4,000 Ethiopian dead on that stony plain and took over 3,000 prisoners. The existence of these prisoners, like the thousands of other Ethiopian prisoners the EPLF has taken, has been denied by Mengistu's Ethiopian regime. So they wait in long valleys, guarded loosely by small and seemingly genial squads of Eritrean boys and girls who exude the discreet confidence of victors.

You enter the EPLF's sector of Eritrea only by way of Sudan. Sudan recently celebrated the second anniversary of the overthrow of the Marxist regime of Nemeiri but it still combines a maximum of political confusion and factional passion. The day I was to leave Khartoum for Port Sudan, to link up with the Eritreans, was a day which seemed to be a chapter from a Graham Greene novel. There were rumours that the ineffective government of Sadiq-el-Mahdi would be overthrown by the military by nightfall. There were rumours, too, that the so-called

September Laws, which included the Shari'ah, the strict enforcement of Islamic law in a country one third Christian, would be suspended.

A report came to the capital — it turned out to be the truth, too — of the slaughter of 3,000 Dinka tribespeople in the southern city of Daien by their rivals the Rizayqat Arabs. The flight to Port Sudan was cancelled for any or all of these reasons but without explanation. Moderate Muslims stayed indoors. Sudanese Christians sullenly drank blackmarket Scotch in dim hotels as a cultural and religious duty. All the dicta of those people who believe Africa absurd without the guiding European genius seemed to be nearly validated in Khartoum that day.

But once you made it to Port Sudan and encountered the beginnings of the Eritrean organisation, even on Sudanese soil, the demeaning idea of African helplessness became untenable.

The Eritreans sent out their amputees and paraplegics for therapy in Port Sudan and Suakin, since there is flat ground safe from bombing. The Eritrean Relief Association, which has offices throughout the world — in fact my journey to Eritrea was organised through the Sydney office — carries on its work of supplying Eritrea from Port Sudan and is supported by a depot further south, the crumbling former Turkish port of Suakin. (There the first Australians ever to serve in a foreign war, in this case the war against the Mahdi, landed in 1885.)

At Suakin, a fleet of numbered Fiat and Mercedes trucks are serviced by the Eritreans in a great depot of clapboard and corrugated iron. On the back of the trucks, as they head into Eritrea, you find bags of wheat, sorghum, powder milk, beans, printing equipment, bulk materials for the making of pharmaceuticals, water pumps, lathes, bundles of sterile plastic bags to hold the surgical infusions the Eritreans themselves manufacture "in the field."

A Swiss aid worker in Port Sudan told me that this is the thing about the Eritreans — why they are the darlings of the aid agencies in the Horn of Africa, even though the aid agencies cannot say so openly without fear of being expelled from Ethiopia by Mengistu. "Nearly everywhere we go in Africa, we're used to setting up the distribution structure as well as actually delivering the aid. The

Eritreans do it all for themselves." You approach Eritrea, southwards from Suakin, along the flat coast of the Red Sea, through hapless clapboard villages and clouds of nomads wearing brilliant jackets and carrying crusader swords. In our truck, lying on a mattress, was a younger former Eritrean soldier from the ERA clinic in Suakin, a paraplegic who had developed kidney complications. The Eritreans were trucking him back in, accompanied by two barefoot doctors, over the long hectic road to the Eritrean base hospital at Orotta. He was frequently ill from the motion of the truck. Occasionally the barefoot doctors gave him an injection and changed his drip bag. There was never any doubt that this was a small price to pay for the benefits of Eritrean surgery.

We got to Orotta in Eritrea just at dawn, a few minutes before the first Antonov bomber of the day came over on its reconnaissance mission.

You don't find out about the complicated life of Orotta, or of the administrative centre, Himbol, further south, or of other places in Eritrea, until the sun sets. You get used to your minder pointing to a bush and saying: "That is the Economic Planning Commission!" And for a few days your squatting behind bushes is inhibited by considerations of not wanting to offer departmental offence.

One night, my minder walked me down the valleys of the Information Department. I was guided to low-browed bunkers, eaved over with logs and soil. Under the eaves sat the staff's AK47s, automatic Russian weapons taken from Ethiopians, visible signs of Eritrean success in the field. Down the steps and through the curtains, you found yourself in perhaps the photo-reproduction section, or the section which staples together the weekly Eritrean newspaper, *Events*. Or again you might find yourself in the section where lines are reproduced on blank papers for exercise books which always carry on the cover the photograph of a smiling nomad girl and the words, "Let's Fight Illiteracy." Many of those who work the printing and book manufacturing machines belongs to Eritrea's host of amputees.

There is a section here, too, where linguists work on transliteration of those Eritrean languages which do not have a script — Barya, Afar, Kunama and so on. And a cinematographic section as

well. Here for once the pioneer is not an Eritrean but a rumoured, turbaned French television director who decided, in 1976, that the Eritreans needed a film archive of their society and their struggle. His name is Christian Sabatier but the Eritreans call him Hillal.

The whole of Eritrea goes to school. In saps 15 metres from the front trenches as in far villages, you see classes in progress. The Eritrean axiom is that a tyrant cannot arise if there is a universally literate and aware population. The day seems consumed by education. In big centres such as Jani regional school, the children might have desks. In desperate little towns flayed by war and famine — Endalal, Nacfa, Enota, Adashi, Hishkub — they sit on stones in brush shelters or mud brick bunkers. In the afternoons, the adults are taught. A forthright woman in Endalal said, "It's painful for a mother to avoid learning to read and write if her children can." Even the Ethiopian prisoners of war, in their long valleys of the Sahel, have to attend four classes a day, five days a week.

Women students I interviewed had the ancient faces of the pastoral villager. Each wore the bangle of wifedom through one of her nostrils. The transformation of Eritrean women is the more remarkable because most of the women students have suffered some traditional form of genital excision in childhood and have emerged in a few years from that traumatic injustice, from seclusion inside their house or *agnet* tent, from a duty of silence in front of their husbands, to being participants in village assemblies.

To return to Orotta. Its great hospital spreads 6½ kilometres down a harsh valley. The Eritrean doctors work according to the standard pattern of hospitals — neurology, chest and vascular, orthopedic, maternity, ENT, etc. In the corridor of one of the three excellent operating theatres — containers dug into a hillside and connected with doors — lie three post-operative EPLF soldiers on stretchers and a boy of eight with a depressed fracture of the skull. Beyond the double glass windows of the operating theatre a girl about to undergo skin grafting for an ankle wound waves to me. Outside, a boy of about 20, his femur shattered by a machine gun round, arrives on a stretcher born by four soldiers and, when set on the ground, solemnly shakes hands with all of them and with me as I pass.

Far up the valley is the pharmacy. Here all the surgical drips used by the EPLF are manufactured and proudly carry the name — EPLF — *Dextrose and Salt Solution*. They produce 400 litres a night. Enough for normal demands, barring another major Ethiopian offensive.

In another bunker, behind curtains which say in fact, "Wheat — Gift of Australia," the tablet and capsule making section works. Old tablet-making machines from Manchester churn out 30,000 paracetamol pills a night. Or else ferrous sulphate for anemia, since anemia combined with persistent malaria is a large killer of nomadic and seminomadic women in Eritrea; and a range of other basic pharmaceuticals including chloroquine for malaria. In yet another drystone bunker, the Eritreans during April this year began producing 40,000 capsules a night, using a machine made in Bologna.

During their recent Congress, the Eritreans elected Isias Afewerki (the Eritreans seem to pronounce it Af-o-ki) their General Secretary. He is a man in his early 40s, with enough presence to dominate a television crowd if he lived in a society where that sort of thing was important. He stands for a settled peace, the discussion in good faith of the question of Ethiopian access to the Red Sea and the sending of the 11,000 Ethiopian prisoners home.

At dusk our party drove from Himbol, up through preposterous switchbacks, to meet Afewerki. Behind us, far up a great central valley of Himbol, the first rains of 1987 were falling. But African rains are erratic now, ERA officials and militiamen explained in the back of the truck. They come in April or May, they encourage early shoots and then they stop. Crops grown on the strength of the first rain wither as the main rains delay, and livestock die.

We were taken, after some waiting in bunkers and dark wanderings through mountains and mazes of river beds, to a sharp-sided gorge and a Spartan villa/bunker. I had already seen Afewerki on film in a bunker in Orotta and his calm presence was, if anything, more impressive. Here the drought is chronic, he said. Every 10 to 13 years there will be a disastrous drought in the Horn of Africa. But you can't blame nature forever. People and governments have to face that and deal with it through basic

development programs to do with soil erosion and water supply. But the war prevents that sort of development on any scale. The war stands between us and viability. You can't build dams of any size. The population is unsettled by bombing. I asked him about the extraordinary nature of the Eritrean bureaucracy. For example, from a small camouflaged humpy in a dry river bed of Himbol, the ERA distributes aid throughout Eritrea using only 100 officials.

If the Eritreans achieved independence, I asked Afewerki, how were they going to ensure that their officials did not change from a set of dedicated and humane Eritreans, working only for the clothes they stood up in and their daily *injera* bread and tea, to a bureaucracy, dissociated from the people?

Afewerki shrugged. "We're going to be empirical," he said. "Our cashless society is an outcome of the war situation. We don't expect a cashless or egalitarian society once we have independence. These days it costs us \$7 or \$8 a month to maintain a soldier in the frontline. It's unrealistic to think this will be the same after independence. Our only criterion for a policy is whether it works for people. Nothing's carved in stone. I hope we've learned that much from the mistakes of other revolutions."

During my first visit to Afewerki's headquarters I remarked that he was the leader of the largest and most successful liberation movement in the world, with the support of 3½ million Eritreans. And it was a front you had to admire — its cause was reasonable, it wasn't factionalised, it delivered education and health care to its people and did not blow up planes or mow down blank-faced innocents in airline queues. Yet, he was nearly unknown in the West. "We want to keep it that way," he told me. I asked him why they bothered to use such tired old terminology such as "Liberation Front," the sort of term people in the West so often associate with fanaticism. He told me they were too busy looking after their people to dream up terminology to make me feel comfortable.

But at a second meeting in the same valley, nearly a month later, he reflected on why the Eritrean question attracts so little attention. "In other situations like ours, one superpower is for the rebels, the other is against. But here we have neither the Soviets nor the US



supporting us." Eritrea isn't a good commodity in the media market, an American journalist had once told him.

One of the regional centres of the distribution of food to villages is Jani, a valley surmounted by great granite mountains which Mahomet's horse once vaulted. Each village assembly in Eritrea elects a portfolio holder in charge of distribution and, on a given night of the year, he and the other villagers lead camels and donkeys down from small villages such as Hawch or Enota into the great valley. They camp all day in the shade of boulders or thornbushes.

At dusk the ERA official emerges from his sweltering bunker and discusses with the village representative the order in which the distribution will be made. At Jani this distribution is continuous — members of a different village are there every night. When the ERA official and the village representative have finished checking their lists, they go out to where the villagers are waiting with well-schooled patience around camp fires or sitting on prayer mats saying their first prayers of the night towards the eternal east. The villagers' supply of sorghum is hefted down from the great mountain of sorghum, Australian wheat is loaded on to this camel or that, beans from the EEC are distributed by the pannikin. The village representative checks his lists by torchlight. While I was in Jani, it was the turn of a highland village called Enota to receive its supplies. Our party left Jani for Enota later in the night — the fierce heat and high humidity had made us a little crazy and Enota, close to the high Hallal front, had a reputation for cool, dry nights. We drove up there by way of the characteristic pick-and-shovelled Eritrean switch-backs, and slept, and at dawn awoke to the peculiar bemoanings of camels, arriving with their Australian, EEC, Canadian grain/milk powder for the stick-limbed, large-eyed children of the village.

Whenever I saw the Antonovs or the MiGs go over, or sat in a deep bunker at

Nacfa during the evering Ethiopian shelling, I was aware of the Ethiopian strong man Mengistu's meter ticking over. A captured major in the Ethiopian air force confirmed to me that a MiG bombing raid probably cost \$40,000. One round of 122 millimetre shells, costing the EPLF nothing — at least in the monetary sense — to capture, costs the Ethiopians some hundreds of dollars. And yet these shells fell in profusion, together with the rockets called Stalin Organs, on Nacfa during the five days I was there. In these circumstances, one asks the apparently simple minded question: "Why does Mengistu, who cannot feed his own people, throw away such amounts on an unwinnable war?" The world is beginning to ask the same question. But of course it is not that there are fewer skeletal children in Ethiopia than there are in Eritrea. Nor that small Ethiopians should be asked to pay for their nation's crazy policies, which include forced transfer of villages from the north of Ethiopia to the south, and attacks on Somalia (where famine has also been created by war.)

For the sake of the innocents, all countries in the Horn of Africa need support still, whether they deserve it or not. It is my opinion that the Eritreans deserve it. They fear that the world believes Mengistu actually supplies them with food, for he makes such claims. And they fear too that a reaction against Mengistu's bad faith will also mean a cutting off of supplies to them.

It becomes very apparent as you travel the country and are greeted by children inquiring: "What is your name? What is your country?" that if we fail to continue to supply Eritrea as a unit out of our great reserves of wheat, milk powder and cheese, there are children presently sitting on stone benches in Endelal, Adashi, Enota, who will not see adulthood, or come to apply the excellent standard of primary school maths and science they are learning in their bunker classrooms. □

/9274

CSO: 5400/116



## COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AFTER MEBIAME'S TUNIS VISIT

ABO41303 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 1830 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] Relations between Tunis and Libreville are doing very well. This emerged from a visit which Prime Minister Leon Mebiame has just concluded in Tunisia. Leone Mebiame's return journey is taking place today while an important cabinet meeting is being held under the Gabonese head of state. The two countries have given new impetus to their bilateral economic cooperation. But what are the highlights of the final communique issued at the end of the visit? There was a convergence of views on many questions during Mr Mebiame's Tunisian visit. The two countries found it easy to harmonize their positions because of their identical views on current subregional and international problems.

On the situation in the Middle East, especially the Arab-Israeli conflict, Tunisia and Gabon endorsed the holding of an international peace conference under the auspices of the United Nations. According to them, such a conference should be attended by all the parties involved, especially the PLO for which Gabon, through its prime minister, has again pledged support. It will be recalled in the same vein that Gabon has ruled out the possibility of resuming diplomatic ties with Israel at this time until the question is decided upon within the OAU. The question might be examined during the upcoming summit of the pan-African organization in Addis Ababa this month.

Libreville and Tunis also pledged their constant attachment to the struggle of the oppressed people of southern Africa. In this regard, they condemned the racist and aggressive policies of the South African regime.

Examining the situation prevailing in the Gulf, the two countries expressed their concern over the latest developments in the Iran-Iraq war. In this regard, they called on Baghdad and Tehran to stop hostilities as the first step toward a peaceful solution to the conflict.

Lastly, on bilateral relations, Gabon and Tunisia expressed satisfaction with the positive trend in their cooperation. They decided to increase economic and trade meetings. A cooperation agreement on public health was signed in Tunis. Under the agreement, the exchanges between Tunis and Libreville in this field will be strengthened.

/8309

CSO: 3400/114

## LIBERIA

### BRIEFS

UK DONATES EQUIPMENT--More than \$3,000 worth of medical supplies and equipment have been donated to the Kru community clinic in Boming County by the British Government. Making the donation at the weekend, its charge d'affaires at the British Embassy, Mr (Robert Doley) said the equipment will be used to improve health services in the Kru area. A British Embassy release issued today said the donation was part of Britain's assistance to improving health services in keeping with Liberian Government's aims to provide health for all by the year 2000. [Text] [Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 6 Jul 87 AB] /8309

JUSTICE MINISTRY TIGHTENS EXPORT--The Ministry of Justice has announced that there will be no exportation of commodities or goods out of Liberia without proper clearance from the appropriate agencies of government. A Ministry of Justice release issued yesterday said the decision is in conformity with government's commitment to bring about economic recovery and rejuvenation. The release said all persons wishing to export products produced in Liberia must exhibit export permits and currencies from the Forestry Development Authority and the Finance Ministry, as well as the Special Committee in Charge of Forestry, headed by Vice President Dr Harry S. Moniba. It further said clearance from the National Bank of Liberia, indicating the surrender of 25 percent of (?off-shore) fund, must also be obtained by individuals exporting said products. Meanwhile, all port managers have been instructed to approve the exportation of products only upon final clearance from the Ministry of Justice. [Text] [Monrovia Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 2 Jul 87] /8309

CSO: 3400/114

## FOREIGN AID AFTER PRESIDENT'S TRIP

Paris INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 2 May 87 p 5

[Text] President Didier Ratsiraka launched a strong attack on the French press, which he accused of mounting disinformation campaigns against Madagascar, when he returned from his absence abroad of more than two weeks (see ION No 279). During his visit to France he gave a number of interviews in order to reply to the allegations made through various Parisian newspapers two months earlier by his chief political opponent, Monja Jaona. President Ratsiraka clearly indicated that far from backing down he would stand at the next presidential elections, and his detractors would have to reckon with him. Speaking on the radio station Europe 1, he claimed that there was no extreme poverty in Madagascar and said that many of the country's beggars were "millionaires," Malagasy families "hire out or sell their children solely to receive alms from churchgoers," he declared. In statements on a "meet the press" spot on Radio France Internationale, which were eagerly awaited by Malagasy listeners, the president was much more guarded. He refrained from outright attacks on the newly-emerged opposition, but said it was carrying out destabilising action because it could not accept that his government, "because of its credibility," continues to receive outside aid "from Moscow to Beijing and from Washington to Brussels." He was equally restrained with regard to France, refusing to comment on its policy in the Chadian conflict. On the other hand he praised his wife Celine on numerous occasions, saying she had "set up 110 nurseries in Madagascar," and also his sister-in-law Hortense, the wife of his current defence minister, for her actions in fighting drought in the south (where he denied that there had been any famine last year). Speaking of the humanitarian organisation Enfance et Partage, which has publicised the condition of children in Antananarivo, President Ratsiraka called on its organiser, Martine Brousse, to settle in "Soweto, Sharpeville or Beirut," rather than continuing to spread "disinformation" about Madagascar.

Reporting on his tour abroad on his return, the president said that a "friendly country," which he did not identify, had offered a grant of 4.5 million dollars to enable Madagascar to undertake its first drilling of oil without the need for help from foreign companies (AMOCO of the United States has ceased prospecting in the country). North Korea is to give expert assistance in mining Madagascar's gold reserves, and the Soviet Union will deliver 70,000 tonnes of oil this year along with 50,000 tonnes of rice (and a further 30,000 tonnes of rice in 1988 and 1989). France, for its part, has agreed to make a loan of 190 million French francs (ION No 279), while a lowering of interest rates will lighten Madagascar's debt burden by 48 million francs.

## WEST GERMAN AID FOR TEXTILE FACTORY

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 30 Apr 87 p 6

[Excerpts] German-Malagasy cooperation is in "very good shape" and that should do something to change the malicious allegations of certain individuals concerning the use of funds granted by international organizations and countries friendly to Madagascar. Yesterday afternoon, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, at Anosy, the German Federal Republic reiterated its confidence in the people and leaders of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar by signing a financing agreement involving the grant of a long-term repayable loan of DM8 million (a little more than 3 billion FMG [Malagasy Francs]). According to the agreement signed yesterday between Mr Jean Pierre Rollin, the charge d'affaires at the FRG embassy, in the name of his government, and Mr Ramarozaka, secretary-general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, representing the Malagasy government, this amount will be used for the restoration of the SOTEMA textile mill, especially for the purchase of spare parts and new machines so as to improve the performance of this Malagasy industry unit. The first of its kind to be signed in 1987 between the FRG and the RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar], this financing agreement differs from earlier ones in that it has to do with industry and, more particularly, with the textile sector; the earlier agreements for the most part covered the areas of animal husbandry, agriculture, or fishing, for example. As underscored by J. P. Rollin, during his address, this extension of bilateral German-Malagasy cooperation is above all due to the concern of the German people for effectively contributing to the economic efforts of the Grand Isle, particularly through the promotion of the textile and export sector. Along these lines, furthermore, Mr J. P. Rollin revealed that negotiations are currently in progress at the level of the EDF to give the JIRAMA [Malagasy Electricity and Water Company] electrical equipment that should increase the output capacity of that government company. Plans have already been made for the FRG to participate in the financing of these future loans to the extent of 25 percent.

5058

CSO: 3419/238

## ANP PRESIDENT CRITICIZES DISRUPTIVE UNREST, VIOLENCE

Tananarive MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 9 May 87 pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] Inviting us to engage in a general "mea culpa," while at the same time drawing our attention to the fact that since 1984, President Ratsiraka has never ceased to proclaim the slogan "Long live the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution," President LXM Andrianarahinjaka (ANP) touched on a very delicate aspect of our present national situation. For after making a very lengthy survey of the institutional activities of the nation from the time of the last government report to the speech delivered by the chief of state in Ambohitsorohitra during the traditional pledge ceremony, discussing "the limiting dependence on the International Monetary Fund" and the CASA and CASI programs "as well as the numerous other measures implemented" by the government and the collectives, he also analyzed the present national reality.

The president of the ANP noted in his address that there are many citizens "who have placed their hopes in the officials of the revolutionary regime" and who "are aware of the effort which must be made to defend the interests of the masses." His voice revealed sincere disappointment, however, when he spoke of "the efforts of the officials and the people" in connection with the numerous events which have occurred in the country--the strike of the students in the higher educational establishments, the plundering of the properties of Indians and Pakistanis in a number of the cities in Madagascar, and the pillaging which occurred following a soccer match in the capital. In this connection, the president of the ANP could not help but ask himself a rather worrisome question: "Who is responsible?"

Leaving the task of answering that question, as well as those concerning the reasons for these events, to each individual, "without need for mutual blame," he took up the situation of the early companions in struggle who, in their schism, have called upon the people as witnesses, with very noticeable sadness evident in the tone of his voice. Exercising the right and the duty of all citizens to criticize what is not right, and emphasizing "that there are limits to everything, if only in the way of presenting matters according to the rules of courtesy and coexistence," he gave an overview both of the proposal to revise the constitution and various events which, in his opinion, were not satisfactorily reported in the radio and other media. Nor did he conceal the fact that he was "scandalized" by the views expressed by some in the ANP concerning the deputies and the development of the elections.



## Electoral Winds

The weariness of those who would give up notwithstanding, President Andrianarahinjaka expressed satisfaction with the gains made in normalizing the collections for the defense of the producers, while at the same time protecting consumers and avoiding harm "to the interests of the merchants and investors." On this solemn occasion, he did not overlook the gradual establishment and spread of buffer stocks and the increase in the prices paid to producers and in the wages of the workers in the public and private sectors. In short, everything which concerns the life of the nation and the people, "both on the social level and in the economic sector, was reviewed, not to mention the promises made by the "fine orators." Ascribing these disturbances to the "electoral winds which are already blowing, because the time is near," he concluded his speech with an appeal "to all citizens and militants" for the consolidation of national unity, without overlooking the search for agreement and harmony.

It should be noted that the agenda for this session includes "examination and adoption of the administrative report of the ANP for 1986, renewal of the membership of the permanent bureau and the various ANP commissions, the government report, ratification of ordinances, examination of draft laws and the proposal of resolutions."

And the final word? The deputies were invited to pursue "the path of wisdom during this session," because "not everyone will be of the same opinion." Would that the president of the ANP were heeded, because there will be no shortage of pretexts.

5157

CSO: 3419/240

## POLITICAL, STUDENT OPPOSITION

Paris INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 9 May 87 p 6

[Text] Four parties in Madagascar's Front National de la Defense de la Revolution used the celebrations of Labour Day on May 1 to launch a concerted attack under their respective leaders on the policies of the government. A combined rally held at the stadium of the "cite des 67 hectares", a working-class area of Antananarivo, attracted a crowd estimated at no fewer than 25,000 people to hear three members of the Conseil Supreme de la Revolution, Manandafy Rakotonirina (chief of the MFM party), Marojama Jerome Razanabahiny (leader of the Vonjy) and Tsihozony Maharanga (of the VS-MONIMA, a breakaway faction of MONIMA) as well as the member of parliament and leader of MONIMA itself, Monja Jaona. The VS-MONIMA, which had not taken part in the first joint rally of March 22, thus swelled the ranks of the new opposition coalition which the daily Midi-Madagascar described as another "gang of four." A fifth member of the FNDR, the UDECMA party, was tempted to join as well, but backed out at the last minute. In contrast with the March 22 meeting, all the party leaders were present, to show that the old personal disputes and mutual suspicions were now forgotten. According to reports from Madagascar three regional officials of MONIMA and Vonjy disappeared recently.

President Didier Ratsiraka for his part was anxious to stress the official nature of his candidacy for the next presidential elections, when during a visit to Fenerive-Est near Toamasina he appointed Adrien Dahy, chairman of the faritany (provincial government) of Toamasina, as co-ordinator of his electoral campaign. The president stressed that the presidential and legislative elections would take place as scheduled in 1989. Meanwhile the pro-Soviet AKFM party of Reverend Richard Andriamanjato reiterated its support for the president and accused the "gang of four" of being behind the conflict in the university and the recent racial rioting. At the university itself there has been some return to work, although the daily Madagascar-Martin spoke of a "failed" reopening of term. In fact no more than half the students have returned to the lecture rooms, but that is still a sign of weakening after six months of almost total interruption of classes. Even so the KIM student organisation and hard core student leaders called for another massive demonstration on May 7.

/9274

CSO: 3400/97

OPPOSITION PARTIES APPEAL FOR JOBS, WORKERS' UNITY

Tananarive MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 5 May 87 pp 1, 6

[Text] First it was the covered stadium, and now it is the COUM 67 Stadium. There are those who see the sealing of an alliance among the MONIMA K, MFM/MFT and VONJY parties, with the recent adhesion of the V.S. MONIMA. Before the great daylight crowd, CSR Monja Jaona, Manandafy Rakotonirina, Razanabahiny Marojama and Tsihozony Maharanga spoke of "national affairs" in the tone of individuals who want to see an end "to the difficulties the country is experiencing."

In short, the parties of the "rejection front" are not leaving the Front with a capital "F." The rally in the COUM Stadium drew a multitude of people. Eager for confidences, they heard the offerings of the leaders of a new opposition.

The example of Uganda is enough of a deterrent to show us that instability and insecurity have never been a keystone for development which could lead us to the "paradise of brave peoples." We must abandon safe shores to swim in the luxury of self-sufficiency in food. Now before that can be achieved, the route passes through zeal for labor and the safety of individuals and the property. In this connection, we must not expect miracles. We must do what is needed--assume our responsibilities. President Ratsiraka cannot do everything. Everyone must participate.

At the COUM Stadium, the 67 IIa, MFM/MFT, VITM, MONIMA Kamiviombio and the VSM held a political meeting to celebrate 1 May.

The leaders of these four revolutionary groups with membership in the FNDR set forth to the thousands of individuals who came to attend this rally their respective views about our present national life.

Manandafy Rakotonirina, secretary general of the MFM/MFT, who initiated the series of addresses, said that in the present stage, it is the duty of the regime to establish structures or projects which will create jobs. The structural adjustment programs--the CASI, CASA and CASPIC, which will be implemented beginning next month--are evidence that the government has had to choose a new line of orientation, he explained. But he said that aid is only aid, and it remains for us to decide whether we will succeed or fail.

Madagascar has all the assets needed for the well-being of its people, he said in conclusion.

Jerome Razanabahiny Marojama, the national president of the Vonjy Iray Tsy Mivaky (VITM), said for his part that the presence of these four revolutionary groups showed once again their desire to collaborate for the good of the country.

He said that it is the duty of the government to concern itself with the problems of its people, and in conclusion, he appealed to all the workers to unite.

Tsihozony Maharanga, president of the VSM, then took the floor to speak of the FNDR.

The enthusiasm shown by the people during the establishment of this Front has now dissipated, he said. The rally here shows that we have the same points of view on national affairs.

The last speaker was Monja Jaona, president of the MONIMA Kamiviombio.

He first appealed to the young people to unite, to show their desire to safeguard their future through the 1 May celebration, which he said is a historic day for making demands.

Speaking of our national economic life, Monja Jaona described the history of Malagasy rice production.

It should be noted that the meeting ended peacefully.

5157

CSO: 3419/240

## BRIEFS

INDIAN GIFT OF WHEAT--The Indian ship "Vishva Siddhi" arrived in the port of Toamasina on Saturday with 3,000 t of wheat on board. This gift, we were told at the embassy of India at Antananarivo, expresses the "friendship and solidarity of the Indian people toward its Malagasy brothers." This vessel as a matter of fact is carrying 31,579 sacks of wheat, each weighing 95 kg. This gift of 3,000 t of wheat donated to Madagascar is a part of the Indian wheat contribution worth 120 million Rupees (\$10 million) as part of the Special Emergency Fund of the OAU to fight the drought and famine in Africa. According to the wishes of the donor country and those of the beneficiary countries, the loading costs will be borne by the donor country. The shipping costs from India to the port of destination will also be taken care of by the donor country, in this case, India. [Excerpts] [Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 6 May 87 p 6] 5058

FRENCH ADJUSTMENT LOAN--Mr Michel Aurillac, French cooperation minister, was received in audience by President Ratsiraka last Wednesday. The meeting covered the main aspects of cooperation between the two countries and the implementation of decisions adopted during the mixed commission which just held its meeting in Paris last December. It was found that French-Malagasy cooperation is coming along nicely. The FAC [Aid and Cooperation Fund] progressed almost 40 percent in 1987. In the presence of the Malagasy chief of state, the minister of cooperation and the ambassador of Madagascar signed a financial agreement involving an amount of Fr48 million by way of a subsidy for the adjustment loan which will shortly be submitted to the Board of Directors of the Economic Cooperation Fund. The loan, amounting to Fr190 million (more than 24.5 billion FMG [Malagasy Francs]) was granted under very special terms: 5.5 percent interest for a duration of 15 years, with 5 years deferred. This will make it possible to aid the balance of payments in the form of financing for goods and services necessary for the development of Madagascar. This is further proof of the currently excellent relations between France and Madagascar. [Text] [Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 27 April 87 p 6] 5058

DETAILS ON JAPANESE AID--The weather was nice and the sun was shining yesterday, Wednesday, 29 April, as the small Japanese community on Malagasy soil celebrated the birthday of His Majesty Emperor Hirohito, which is a national holiday in the Country of the Rising Sun." His Excellency Yoichi Yamaguchi, his wife and their daughter, Ms Yu, wearing kimonos, received



their guests with the usual amiability that is proper in a new ambassador. His Excellency Yoichi Yamaguchi said that "Japan is more than ever before aware of the fact that its own peace and prosperity can be guaranteed only if there is peace and prosperity throughout the world." The country wants to play the active role that falls to it and assume the responsibility which it has in human society and contribute to building a peaceful and prosperous world. The country granted an increase in development aid amounting to \$3.6 billion (\$1 = 774 FMG [Malagasy Francs]) over a period of 7 years starting in 1986, with particular attention to Africa and Madagascar. The ambassador underscored the dynamism of relations between Japan and Madagascar whose many different forms keep growing. He concluded his address by expressing the hope that this collaboration will be "useful and fruitful" and by addressing "friendly greetings from the Japanese people" to the audience, through him. CSR [Supreme Council of the Revolution] [Chairman] Rakotoniaina Justin, chairman of the Cultural Commission within the Supreme Council of the Revolution, replied to the address by the Japanese diplomat. He specifically recalled the main areas of Japanese-Malagasy cooperation which revolve around certain local priorities. This cooperation is expressed in the agriculture sector (improvement of rice cultivation and animal husbandry), including food aid in the form of rice, by way of gifts or rice delivered on the basis of long-term credit, already amounting to more than 123,000 t. Agreements were also worked out regarding equipment, machinery, and specific items. In the commercial and industrial area, CSR Justin Rakotoniaina mentioned projects involving hydroelectric power plants, telecommunications, as well as the partial renewal of the country's motor pool. Looking at culture, he spoke about the ANM (Nippon-Malagasy Association) which, through the media, publicizes the many aspects of Japanese civilization. [Excerpts] [Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 30 Apr 87 pp 1, 2] 5058

THREE EEC AGREEMENTS--EEC Vice Chairman Lorenzo Natali reviewed the action of the EDF in Madagascar during the meeting with Malagasy journalists held at the Hilton Hotel, especially those of the sixth EDF meeting as a result of which the Grand Isle received the benefit of a package of 110 million ECU or something like 98,230 million FMG [Malagasy Francs]. Mr Lorenzo Natali also took this opportunity to announce that the case file for the restoration of the Antananarivo slaughterhouse is currently being reviewed in Brussels and that the necessary funds will immediately be released through the EDF. He furthermore recalled that EEC aid to Madagascar was increased 40 percent and that 80 percent of that financial assistance is allocated in the form of gifts. The three agreements signed last Saturday for a total of 10,770 million FMG (12.06 million ECU) deal with the development of commercial tuna fishing in the Indian Ocean, with 5.626 billion FMG in the form of gifts, the aircraft maintenance center for the countries of the region with 2.5 billion FMG, this time in the form of a long-term loan. This project will enable the countries of the area around the Indian Ocean to maintain equipment and aircraft engines at the CIMA (industrial aircraft maintenance center) of Air Madagascar at Ivato. Finally, a gift worth 2.650 billion FMG will go to the Micro-farming operation as part of the food self-sufficiency drive. We might note that, as part of the program signed with Madagascar in November 1985, the EEC contributes a total of 100 billion FMG, including 76 billion for the

development of rice, maize, and oil crop cultivation, as well as highway transportation. In signing these three agreements, Mr Natali once again and in a solemn fashion marked the commitment of the EC in helping Madagascar emerge from its condition of economic underdevelopment. [Excerpts] [Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 11 May 1987 pp 1, 6] 5058

**FRENCH MEDICAL AID--**Two warships of the French navy, the Marne and the Amiral Charnier, docked at Toamasina on April 28, bringing two tonnes of medical supplies provided by Paris as emergency aid. In February another warship, the Rhin, had delivered 30 tonnes of rice to Toliary. These visits by French naval vessels have not gone unnoticed in Madagascar as the island goes through political and social disturbances and the pro-Soviet AKFM party is the only important political party left supporting President Didier Ratsiraka apart from his own AREMA. [Text] [Paris INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 9 May 87 p 3] /9274

**STUDENT UNREST CONTINUES--**Madagascar's university strike, which has paralysed the faculty since last November, is to continue in spite of an appeal from the government for classes to resume at the end of the Easter vacation on April 27. Several thousand students demonstrated without incident in Antananarivo this week. The strikers are also expected to take part in a May 1 rally organised jointly by the Vonjy, Monima and FKM parties. These three are picking up from their first combined mass operation meeting on March 22. The students have made known their intention to spread their campaign to the university faculties in the provinces. [Text] [Paris INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 2 May 87 p 5] /9274

**EMERGENCY PROGRAM FUNDED--**An extensive programme to rehabilitate Madagascar's energy sector is to be launched during 1987, and should be completed in 1992. Costing a total of more than 60 million dollars, the project is funded by the International Development Agency (IDA) (25 million dollars), France's Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique (13.55 million), the European Investment Bank (14.84 million), the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (5.4 million) and Switzerland (one million). The Malagasy government and the national electricity and water company (JIRAMA) which is responsible for implementing the programme are also contributors. The aim is to improve the system of planning in the energy sector and its investments, and to improve the financial management of the parastatal organisations operating within it. It is planned to refurbish several power stations, to repair the Antsirabe-Antananarivo 63 kilovolt transmission line, to deliver control equipment and supply expert assistance. The project also involves the installation of thermal generating plant with a total output of 21 megawatts in five factories, and produce charcoal on a commercial basis. [Text] [Paris INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 2 May 87 p 7] /9274

**WORLD BANK ADJUSTMENT AID--**The World Bank has just published in a special edition of WORLD BANK NEWS tables giving a concise picture of its support for the adjustment programmes of African economies between 1985 and March 1987. The granting of loans, the rescheduling of debts through the Club of Paris and the Club of London, and the co-ordination of aid are the three types of action the bank employs. Madagascar. Industrial assistance credit of \$40m

approved in FY85 was supplemented by \$20m special facility credit in FY86. An agric sector credit for \$53m was approved in FY86, of which \$33m was from the African Facility. An industrial assistance credit II is planned for FY87. Paris Club met May 1985 to cover 15-month consolidation period from January 1985 and provide rescheduling of \$135m debt. Club of London met same time and rescheduling of \$70m agreed in principle. Last Consultative Group meeting in April 1986. Next one planned for December 1987. Periodic meetings are held on irrigation sector and agricultural price policies. [Excerpts] [Paris INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 2 May 87 p 8] /9274

AREMA, AKFM WIN BY-ELECTIONS--Two new deputies will take their seats on 8 May 1987, when the first session of the year begins at the People's National Assembly. They are Koto Marcel (AREMA) and Rakotondrabe Jules Modeste (AKFM), both elected last 3 May during a legislative by-election in Iakora (province of Fianarantsoa) and Antanifotsy (province of Tananarive), respectively. While the AREMA candidate in Iakora had no problem winning over his VITM opponent, with 8,519 out of the 9,673 votes cast, the AKFM representative in Antanifotsy, with the massive support of the AREMA, for all practical purposes "walked away" with the victory this Sunday, 3 May, eliminating his competitor, Rakotomamonjy Desire, also representing the VITM, from the Tsimbazaza Palace race, by winning 43,019 out of the 58,847 votes cast. These results which, we should note, are still provisional, confirm the strong domination by the Vanguard party outside the large centers, and also the difficulty of "dislodging" the AKFM from its traditional fief, i.e., Antanifotsy. However, although badly beaten, the VITM produced a surprise by achieving a score which could be termed honorable, with more than 24 percent of the votes in Antanifotsy, even despite an abstention level of 22.2 percent. [Text] [Tananarive MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 6 May 87 p 1] 5157

STUDENTS CONTINUE STRIKE--According to the announcement reiterated over the radio and carried in the newspapers last weekend, a large number of students presented themselves at the CUR in Tananarive yesterday morning to confirm their enrollment, for the purpose, obviously, of resuming classes which, if they have not begun again by Monday, will have totally canceled out the 1986-87 university year. The presidents of the educational establishments, accompanied by the rector, also indicated they would honor this great gathering yesterday, and they explained to all who would listen that: 1. No one was forced to return to classes; 2. Those who want to do so will be guaranteed calm and safety; 3. Those who still do not want to return to classes must take responsibility for the consequences thereof; and 4. Harassment of those students who in fact want to pursue their studies will not be allowed. It was announced over the radio that some of the students were still pursuing the strike with a march along Avenue de la Reunion. In fact, although the Ministry of Higher Education, the university rector and the presidents of the higher educational establishments where the students are on strike adopted new measures by scheduling the resumption of classes for 27 April, that is to say yesterday, this "rally" seemed something of a failure, for the simple reason that not all of the students have as yet returned to their classes. Thus we will see in the coming days if other decisions will be made concerning the present university year, in which full latitude would be provided to the striking students to continue their agitation, alongside those who do indeed want to complete the university year as best they can. [Text] [Tananarive MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 28 Apr 87 pp 1, 6] 5157

**FRENCH PORT FINANCING**--France is to fund the recovery plan for the Malagasy port of Toamasina to the tune of 56 million French francs. The total cost of the project to rehabilitate the country's leading port is put at 87 million, and comprises the supply of new equipment, the computerisation of the management of the SEPT (Societe d'Exploitation du Port de Toamasina) and a training course for every employee. France's Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique has also confirmed a structural adjustment loan to Madagascar of 190 million French francs (see ION No 279). [Text] [Paris INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 16 May 87 p 7] /9274

CSO: 3400/645

MALAWI

LOAN, GRANT AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH JAPAN

MB021804 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] The Japanese Government this afternoon extended to the Malawi Government a soft loan of nearly 35 million kwacha and a grant of about 7.5 million kwacha to cofinance a supplement to the thirds structural adjustment program. The minister of finance, Mr Louis Chimango, signed the exchange of notes on behalf of the Malawi Government, while the Japanese ambassador, Mr Takashi Sengoku, signed on behalf of his government.

Speaking at the ceremony, Mr Chimango thanked the Japanese Government for its continued generous assistance to the Malawi Government. He noted that Japanese aid has been coming steadily since the late seventies in crucial sectors of the Malawi economy. He assured the envoy that the Malawi Government will utilize the aid to the maximum benefit of the people. In reply, Mr Sengoku cited various projects his country is involved in Malawi and expressed the hope of continued cooperation for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries. Earlier Mr Sengoku handed over road maintenance equipment worth about 7.5 million kwacha to the Malawi Government.

/8309

CSO: 3400/114



FRENCH AGREEMENT ON SOLAR PROJECTS

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 5 May 87 p 6

[Text] Financing agreement No 404/C DAG-86 "Solar Maintenance in Mali," between the government of the Republic of Mali and the government of the French Republic, covering an amount of 50 million FCFA [Francs of the African Financial Community], was signed during a ceremony on 29 April 1987 at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of International Cooperation.

This finance agreement, which is part of the general mission assigned to the DNHE (National Directorate of Water Power and Energy) will make it possible:

In the shortest possible period of time, to draft and carry out the tasks necessary to accomplish its mission;

To prepare financing requests to be addressed to lenders for possible complementary actions (movements of pumps, stepping up development promotion, personnel training, other renewable energy projects, etc.);

Negotiate the best possible terms for the supply of equipment and the establishment of national spare parts depots with builders in an effort to establish a reliable maintenance system;

During the maturity phase, in-house financing of all of its operating expenditures in the context of its own budget, supplied by receipts from services rendered (maintenance, installation, etc.);

Coordinating current and future actions with other partners in order to contribute to the definition of a national policy in the area of solar pumping (participation of local population groups, maintenance procedures, selection of equipment, medium-range and long-range planning, etc.

The agreement was signed for the French side by Mr Jean Boulogne, chief of the French Cooperation Mission, and, for the Malian side, by Mr Noumou Diakite, director-general of international cooperation, both of whom were assisted by their aides.

The ceremony took place in a frank and cordial atmosphere.

5058

CSO: 3419/211

## BRIEFS

OFFICIAL PRODUCER PRICES--The Ministry of Finances and Commerce hereby announces the following: As of the opening date of the 1987-1988 sales drive, agricultural producer prices are hereby set as follows: (1) Rice: 70 FCFA/kg [Francs of the African Financial Community per kilogram]; (2) Millet, sorghum, maize: 55 FCFA/kg; (3) Cotton seeds, average weighted price: 84.65 FCFA/kg; 1st grade: 85 FCFA/kg; 2nd grade: 75 FCFA/kg; 3rd grade: 45 FCFA/kg; (4) Paraguay tobacco: Average weighted price: 236.86 FCFA/kg; 1st grade: 247.2 FCFA/kg; 2nd grade: 201.0 FCFA/kg; 3rd grade: 132.6 FCFA/kg. [Text] [Bamako L'ESSOR in French 5 May 87 p 1] 5058

CSO: 3419/211

JUGNAUTH, NABABSINGH INTERVIEWED ON BUDGET

Paris INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 16 May 87 pp 8, 9

[Interviews with Prime Minister Anerood Jugnauth and Prem Nabasingh, leader of the shadow cabinet appointed by the Mouvement Militant Mauricien]

[Text]

Prime Minister Anerood Jugnauth

Indian Ocean Newsletter: Prime Minister, Mauritius is currently in a curious position - while the economic situation is outstandingly good, the political scene is particularly confused. How do you account for this phenomenon?

Anerood Jugnauth: Politics is a national sport in Mauritius. It is an amusement for the population. But as far as I am concerned there is no confusion at present. It is up to the people to decide: they know what is happening in the country; they know what their responsibilities are. At each stage of our progress the people have been able to decide what is best for them; I don't see why things should be any different this time.

I.O.N.: And when will you let them decide?

A.J.: We still have just over a year, until August 1988, before we have to call elections. There are a number of possibilities. From the start I have said that I will present our budget and put the members of parliament in a spot. They will have to decide whether to vote for the budget or not and answer for their decision to the people. They must say if they want to jam the state machinery, block expenditure and the payment of state employees.

I.O.N.: You will submit this budget to the present parliament, then?

A.J.: Of course.

I.O.N.: Yet you no longer have a majority in this parliament.

A.J.: Who told you that? There is no evidence of that at the moment. We will know when it comes to the vote on the budget. We have a constitution in this country which sets things out very clearly. To know whether a government has a majority it is not sufficient to proclaim in the streets that it does not. The test is in parliament. As long as the parliament does not put me in a minority, I have the majority.

I.O.M.: Parliament has not met since December.

A.J.: No, but it will meet.

I.O.M.: Will the so-called drug dealer MPs vote?

A.J.: Constitutionally, they can; they represent their electorate and the whole population. It is up to them to face up to their responsibilities.

I.O.M.: That means that you will not force them to resign.

A.J.: But I can not force them to resign. The constitution sets down precisely the cases in which MPs can be dismissed from their office. What they have done is not against the constitution or the rules of parliament. How could I then oblige them to resign?

I.O.M.: All the same, they were very definitely accused by the Rault commission on drugs.

A.J.: But what does that prove?

I.O.M.: Then why do the police not open an investigation? Why are they not brought to trial?

A.J.: You must ask those who drew up the constitution why they did not allow for such cases.

I.O.M.: Some members of your government, notably the finance minister, have stated they would not agree to the budget being voted with the support of the "drug trafficking MPs". You may have need of their votes to get the budget through.

A.J.: I have need of no one. Everyone must be made to face up to his responsibilities to the people. The budget is not a matter of government, it is a national question which concerns the parliament. It must be properly understood that this is not a party political affair. The opposition will have to meet its responsibilities when the time comes.

I.O.M.: You have just offered the post of deputy speaker to the opposition. Does that mean that you

want to form a government of national unity?

**A.J.:** No, but it means that we are prepared to co-operate. In the interests of the country one can forget old disputes.

**I.O.N.:** Are you not taking a serious risk, all the same, in submitting your budget on October 6 to a parliament of whose support you are not certain, while constitutionally the time limit for adopting the budget is October 30?

**A.J.:** If the budget is not passed I will have enough time in two weeks to organise elections. But those who are responsible for rejecting the budget will have to bear that responsibility before the population.

(Interview given May 8, 1987)

**MM Shadow Cabinet leader Prem Bahadur Singh**

**Indian Ocean Newsletter:** The government has just decided to submit its budget to parliament on October 6. How do you interpret this decision, when everybody was forecasting early general elections this August?

**Prem Bahadur Singh:** The government does not have a majority. That is why it is submitting the budget on this date, in order to force the opposition to vote for it. Usually the budget is submitted to parliament around June or July, which leaves the government ample time, if it does not obtain a majority vote, to organise elections before October 30, the time limit for a budget to be approved.

**I.O.N.:** Will you vote for this budget if it is submitted on October 6?

**P.N.:** We state here and now that we will not vote for it. If the government wants to submit it on that date it will have to look for its majority elsewhere. To do this, it will of course have to turn to the "drug dealing MPs".

**I.O.N.:** Will you not try to have amendments passed which in your opinion will improve the budget?

**P.N.:** We will not vote for it under any circumstances, because it is a trap. It is dangerous, Machiavellian and conceived in bad faith.



I.O.N.: You are running the risk, of provoking a serious institutional crisis, then.

P.N.: We are not creating this crisis. If the prime minister considers he has no majority he has two solutions: either he goes to see the governor-general to ask him to choose a new prime minister, or he dissolves parliament.

I.O.N.: And if the budget were submitted at the usual time, in June or July?

P.N.: Then we would look at the matter again.

I.O.N.: What is your reaction to the prime minister's proposal to offer a post of deputy speaker of parliament to the opposition.

P.N.: It is a proposal that the MMN treats with contempt and disdain. We are demanding the dissolution of parliament because we consider that the government has no majority without the support of the drug dealer MPs. There is no question of accepting any office, even that of deputy prime minister.

I.O.N.: If there are no general elections there will therefore be by-elections in July to replace three MPs who have resigned. They will be of great importance as a test of popularity.

P.N.: For us they will be extremely easy elections to win. In the 12th constituency all three MPs are mixed up in drugs, according to the findings of the commission of inquiry; the electors will not therefore vote for any other candidates put up by Anerood Jugnauth. In the 13th constituency it is Harish Boodhoo who resigned after the accusations made against him. They have never been proved, but in the same constituency another MP who has not resigned was accused by the Rault commission. Out of the six MPs of these two constituencies in the south, then, four have been officially recognised as drug dealers by the commission.

I.O.N.: The formation of a group of dissidents from the Labour Party has just been reported. Are you going to begin discussions with this group?

P.N.: Yes, we are ready to talk, as we have done in the past, with certain politicians, whether they are from the Labour Party or other parties, like the Socialist Party which has been recently formed.

I.O.N.: Will the MMN go as far as a formal alliance with Harish Boodhoo, the former govern-

ment chief whip?

P.M.: But of course.

I.O.M.: With the economic situation as good as it is, one has the impression that the MSM lacks stirring electoral themes. What are the strongest features of your campaign?

P.M.: Firstly, the government team is very weak. Secondly, Anerood Jugnauth has demonstrated his incompetence in his position as interior minister, since he allowed the drugs phenomenon to develop, not only in the country but also among those closest to him: the MSM election campaign in 1983, and especially in the municipal polls of 1985, was funded by dealers. Thirdly, while it is true that the economy is flourishing, the ordinary people have not benefitted from this prosperity.

(Interview given May 9, 1987)

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CSO: 3400/645

## LABOR PARTY SAID WEAKENED BY SPLIT

Paris INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 16 May 87 p 1

[Text]

As Mauritius passes through an unprecedented period of prosperity, with growth exceeding seven per cent in 1986 and unemployment falling, political shocks come one after the other almost daily, demonstrating both the extreme fragility of the government and the inability of the various opposition groups and political parties to get together on a joint programme. This political fever, an animated manifestation of Mauritian democracy, has little really at stake. For in fact there is a general consensus on the essential factors which lie at the root of the "Mauritian miracle", namely respect for the rules of democracy, free-market economics tempered with social humanism, and a firm pro-Western foreign policy.

The political battle currently under way consists of a confrontation between two groups, that of prime minister Anerood Jugnauth and his Mouvement Social Mauricien party, and that of the principal opposition party, the Mouvement Militant Mauricien. Each is trying to win over the minor parties and dissidents from the opposing camp.

Without a proper majority in parliament since the drug dealing scandal broke in December 1985, Mr Jugnauth succeeded last week with his totally unexpected announcement that parliament would reconvene on October 6 (see ION N°281) in defusing a project that would have been particularly dangerous for his regime, namely the establishment of an alliance between the MMM, the Labour Party under a new leader, Nuvin Ramgoolam, son of the late former prime minister, and the group led by the former parliamentary chief whip of the MSM, Harish Boodhoo.

As a result Mr. Ramgoolam, who enjoys all the prestige attached to his name, and who was solicited by all parties, failed to win control of the Labour Party, which was founded by his father and is currently headed by foreign minister Sir Satcam Boolel. This did not prevent a split in the party, after many ups and downs, when secretary-general Anil Baichoo and 17 other members of the executive committee announced their resignation on May 9. They were to form a new party which would include members of parliament from Mr. Boodhoo's group. The latter, however, would remain discreetly in the background so as not to spoil

any possibility of an alliance with the MMM. Even so, such an alliance would not carry the same weight as if the whole of the Labour Party under Mr. Ramgoolam (who is now sidelined) had gone over to the MMM camp.

The Labour Party, which dominated Mauritian politics before and after independence, now seems doomed to die. Weakened by splits, it is also threatened with being crushed by the MSM, which with it is allied in government. The two parties are effectively chasing the same target, namely the electorate of the Hindu community (and in particular those from the vaicya caste). This explains why certain Labour party leaders considered that it had more chance of playing an important role as an alliance partner with the MMM (where it would bring the Hindu element which the other party lacks, than with the MSM (see also interviews with the party leaders, pp.8-9).

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CSO, 3400/645

SOVIET AID FOR CHILDREN PRESENTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 May 87 p 8

[Text] On Wednesday, the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa presented the Mozambican Association for Friendship and Solidarity With Peoples (AMASP) with 202 cases of notebooks, toys, and items of clothing for Mozambican children.

The gift was delivered as part of the visit which the delegation from that committee has been making since Wednesday for the purpose of familiarizing itself, both through contact with reality and by meeting with the structures of various organizations, with the situation being experienced in our country.

The delegation is headed by the secretary of the Presidium of the Soviet Peace Fund, T. Grigoriev, who placed a wreath at the Monument to Mozambican Heroes on the day of his arrival. The ceremony was followed by talks with the AMASP.

Speaking during the course of those talks, the AMASP's secretary for foreign relations, Abdul Carimo, praised the relations existing between the two institutions, acknowledging that thanks to that understanding, innumerable donations had reached our country under the auspices of the Soviet committee to alleviate the suffering of inhabitants in need of goods.

Abdul Carimo explained to the Soviet delegation that those difficulties were caused by escalation of the aggression and destabilization that are being directed from racist South Africa.

The AMASP official said that thanks to this visit by the Soviet Friendship Committee, the friendship and solidarity existing between the two peoples would once again be augmented and strengthened.

In response, the head of the visiting delegation, T. Grigoriev, explained that the purpose of this visit to our country was to strengthen the traditional friendship between the two peoples. He said that the aid his committee has been channeling to our country is a sign of solidarity with our people because of the difficulties they are facing.

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CSO: 3442/187



DROUGHT, FAMINE PROBLEMS BECOMING SERIOUS

Food Production Effort Needed

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] Governor of Inhambane Jose Pascoal Zandamela said recently in the city of Maxixe that all of the displaced persons who, because of the drought and the actions of the armed bandits, have been forced to seek refuge in the cities must join in food production, as a way of contributing their efforts to minimizing the various problems the country is facing because of the war being imposed upon us, through the armed bandits, by South Africa.

Jose Zandamela was speaking to the producers in the lowlands of Macumene, a part of the green belt of the city of Maxixe in the province of Inhambane. On this occasion, this leader said that there are at present hundreds if not thousands of displaced persons being accommodated in various urban centers in the province of Inhambane, particularly the district seats and the cities of Inhambane and Maxixe.

According to Pascoal Zandamela, the majority of these displaced persons are being housed in family homes, where they simply wait for food to be distributed to them. In his view, this creates great problems, "because there are not enough products to satisfy everyone.

"The aid the international community is giving us is intended to help those in dire need, and not those being sheltered in cities or other urban centers and in a position to produce in their respective lowlands," he explained.

He added that most of these displaced persons give the problem of the war as the justification for sitting back. "If this is the problem, the party will find ways to ensure the safety of all who want to produce under these conditions, so their efforts will not be destroyed by the armed bandits."

He said that the political-administrative structures on all levels in the province of Inhambane should undertake an effort now to ensure the implementation of this measure.

Pascoal Zandamela put forth the hypothesis that at some future but unspecified time, the party and government structures in Inhambane will cut off supplies

to the displaced persons who are being sheltered in the cities. "Only those who produce will eat. We cannot continue to feed people who do not produce when the minimal conditions do exist for production in the lowlands, except in demonstrated cases in which in fact the people are being threatened in such a way that they cannot produce anything," he said.

He announced that this year, the limited quantities of foodstuffs the province receives will be distributed as incentives to those who produce. Just as the laborers and other workers have supply cards, the same system will be introduced to benefit the producers in the Green Zone. Then where will the unemployed individual obtain supplies? This was the question Pascoal Zandamela asked.

The governor explained later that this is not a question of a police measure to chase people out of the cities. Its purpose is to see that we all produce, as the Economic Recovery Program (PRE) urges.

"The PRE says that we must all produce. There cannot be one group of producers and another group of consumers of finished products," Pascoal Zandamela said.

In a first phase, the displaced persons who are in the cities of Inhambane and Maxixe as a result of the war or the drought will be integrated in the process of developing the lowlands of Salela and Macuamene, respectively, which will soon be provided with irrigation systems.

At other points in the province, the party and district government structures have the authority to determine where the displaced persons can best rebuild their lives. Such decisions have already been made, moreover, at various party and government meetings in Inhambane.

#### Famine in Maputo Province

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] More than 350,000 persons have suffered from famine in the province of Maputo because of the drought which has seriously affected three districts, as well as the criminal actions of the armed bandits. In order to deal with this serious situation, the Provincial Department for Preventing and Combating Natural Catastrophes (DPPCCN) has distributed 7,263 tons of various products this year, including seeds, and is continuing to make every effort to alleviate the situation.

This information was provided to NOTICIAS by Domingos Joao Monjane, provincial director of the DPPCCN. He said the present situation is most acute in the districts of Matutuine, Magude and Moamba. There 247,000 persons are suffering serious effects due both to the famine resulting from the prolonged drought which has devastated various regions of the country, and to the war sponsored by the apartheid regime through the gangs of armed bandits.

Figures provided to this newspaper concerning the other four districts indicate that despite the drought and the atrocities of the bandits, the

number of persons affected is only 105,000. This numerical difference between the first three districts and the others [words illegible in text of original here] the famine situation is difficult in those zones of the province of Maputo.

Our interlocutor said, moreover, that in view of this situation, his organization has devoted its main concern to aiding the people affected, supplying them regularly with foodstuffs and with production support. Further on this matter, Domingos Monjane emphasized that the DPPCCN has already distributed more than 7,000 tons of various products this year, including corn, peanuts, nhemba beans, dried fish, various items of clothing and production tools.

He added that in view of the serious famine problem in the districts of Magude, Matutuine and Moamba, the DPPCCN has made available an additional 5,000 tons of corn contributed by the World Food Program, in addition to other products regarded as basic to the nutrition of the people.

"The famine has become most serious in these three districts because the number of people displaced from their areas of origin thanks to the barbarous actions of the bandits is tremendous. It is also true that there are hunger problems in other districts, but these are exceptional cases and located only in some isolated zones. However, our support covers all of the districts in the province, but with particular attention to the residents in the most harshly affected districts," Domingos Monjane explained.

When asked about the donors of food aid for the province of Maputo, our interlocutor said that the World Food Program, the World Lutheran Federation, World Vision and the Christian Council of Mozambique have provided the most support.

#### Distribution Methods

The products and articles donated by international organizations and the international community as well are channeled to the needy people through the DPPCCN, working with the administrative bodies in each of the affected zones.

According to Domingos Monjane, this process makes it possible to deliver the support to the recipients as speedily as possible, on the one hand, and enables the DPPCCN to check on the distribution properly, on the other. In some districts, his organization has permanently assigned brigades which, in addition to seeing to the distribution of aid, also collect data on the seriousness of the famine problem in these zones.

The distribution of food, which is free, is also accompanied by the delivery of products used for planting, as well as the various means of production needed in order to cope with the famine.

Domingos Monjane said that the DPPCCN currently has a fleet of 13 trucks for transporting aid to the districts, and it also receives support in this connection from the national department.

"As it is our duty to do, we will continue to channel the gifts sent to us in order to minimize the effects of the famine," the director explained.

#### Maputo Emergency Commission

Recently a Provincial Emergency Commission was created. Its task will be to plan emergency actions and to supervise the distribution of gifts to the affected zones.

This commission, made up of six individuals, is headed by the governor of the province of Maputo, Jose Moiane, and includes the directors of the departments of trade, health, transportation and communications, the DPPCCN and a commissioner representing the Maputo Military Command.

According to Domingos Monjane, the establishment of this commission will make it possible for all of the participating structures to become involved and to follow the process of planning and distributing emergency aid to the hundreds of individuals affected by these two calamities, the drought and the actions of the armed bandits of South Africa.

#### Inhambane Water Projects

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] Drainage systems and motor pumps for farm irrigation will be installed in the lowlands previously selected in various parts of the province of Inhambane. A total of 38 motor pumps and a team of domestic and foreign technicians have already been made available for this program, which represents yet another battlefield against famine in the province.

The zones to be equipped with these systems on a priority basis are Salela, in the city of Inhambane, Macuamene, in Maxixe, and Mutamba, in Jangamo.

According to the NOTICIAS correspondent in that part of the country, the province of Inhambane was divided into five agrarian regions for the implementation of the program, and two agricultural enterprises were established in the cities of Inhambane and Maxixe. Their basic activity will be to settle those in the family, cooperative and private sectors in the type of rural homes used in various parts of the country.

The basic goal of this undertaking is the technical development of some low-lying zones located in various parts of the province, so that the people can produce without difficulty, in the event of floods, and without shortages of water.

#### Reasons for the Project

The present economic situation in the province of Inhambane is characterized by serious food shortages, particularly in the cities of Inhambane and Maxixe and at some points in the interior, because of the cyclical drought which has prevailed for several years.



The lack of transport facilities for shipping and marketing rural farm products in the cities is another obstacle which, according to the conclusions of the 12th Provincial Party Committee Session held some days ago, was and still is a hindrance to the process of alleviating the effects of the famine.

It was precisely in order to deal with this food shortage that the authorities in the province, on the basis of the Economic Recovery Program, decided that the only solution was total mobilization of the people to involve them in the full development of the low-lying zones, while at the same time establishing the minimum conditions for stable farm production.

The people displaced from their zones of origin by the war or the drought were integrated in the project on a priority basis, so that their survival will not depend solely on donations.

In connection with transportation, the Session recommended to the Provincial Transportation and Communications Office that the loading-data centers on the district level be reactivated, in order to aid the large farm producers in the shipping and marketing of their products in the large urban centers.

Speaking at the conclusion of the 12th Provincial Party Committee Session in Inhambane, Jose Pascoal Zandamela, the first secretary, urged the participants to develop unity of thinking and action as a basic condition for the mobilization of the population for the implementation of the PRE.

#### Drought Hinders Rice Experimentation

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] The lack of rainfall will affect the work of the Experimental Rice Station located in the district of Munhava, in the city of Beira, our correspondents write, quoting MONAP Project Eng Ricardo Scherer.

The task of this station is to develop and multiply stocks of rice seed. According to Ricardo Scherer, only 30 of the 124 varieties of rice planted survived the drought which has afflicted that part of the country.

The rice fields belonging to family farmers in that zone are supported by the experimental station, which is responsible for the distribution of seed.

Our correspondents write that work is currently being done with the National Agronomical Research Institute with a view to introducing some additional rice varieties, "probably more resistant to heat," in 1988.

Scherer said plans for next year also call for replacing some existing equipment "so as to be able to distribute more seeds to the family farmers."

At this season, the station is harvesting only a third of the rice planted, due to the lack of manpower.

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CSO: 3442/203



**CIVIL WAR, NOT DROUGHT, BLAMED FOR HUNGER, RURAL DEVASTATION**

Munich SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 19 May 87 p 3

[Article by Stefan Klein, Inhaminga: "The Deadly Seed of the Rebels; Mozambique: Africa's Third Hunger Catastrophe; Different Than Before in Ethiopia and the Sudan; this Time the Hardship is Caused not so Much by the Drought Than by the Ravages of War"]

[Text] Inhaminga must once have been a beautiful small provincial town. It really had everything what is needed: a small business center, a comfortable residential district, a church, a railroad station, schools, a hospital, a soccer field with stands and in addition to the railroad also a road connection to Beira, the port city at the ocean. In Inhaminga the Portuguese had made it so pleasant for themselves as if they never wanted to leave. Directly across from the railroad station there was the "Simoes" Hotel with an open-air movie theater on its roof. There were saloons and on Sunday after church the children had room to run about the playground. A colonial peaceful pastoral life and even after 1975, after Mozambique had become independent, it still appears to have been at first a functioning little town. It is still possible to visualize it but a little imagination is required to do so, for Inhaminga is now only a shadow of its former self: The hospital building is heavily damaged and has only a few old bedsteads and dirty shelves. The outside of the church is indeed intact but the inside is devastated: The chancel is strewn with loose sheets with verses from the Bible and the texts of songs. The administrative building is in ruins. But the center of the town looks worst of all: The stores, the bank, the "Simoes" Hotel, the railroad station—nothing looks the way it used to. Walls are cracked, the furnishings are burned, roofs collapsed—and all that is left are gloomy ruins. Long rows of freight and tank cars stand on the tracks in front of the railroad station and rot. The bush grows on the railroad tracks.

**Full of Poor Wretches**

In Inhaminga it is quiet, deathly still. But the town is not dead, it is filled once again—with poor wretches. They can be found in backyards, in burned-out ruins, and in abandoned dwellings. They can easily be

overlooked, for they are silent and listlessly cower around small fires which mark their temporary "domicile." Even the children are silent in Inhaminga. The children try, sucking and squeezing with their hands to get perhaps a few more drops of milk from the limp breasts of their mothers; some of the bigger ones with distended little bellies and thin limbs look weak and listless. Hardly one of them is properly dressed. The people wear rags if they wear anything at all. Some women put sacks around their hips in their distress.

However paradox it may sound actually only the Mozambique army embodies something like normalcy around here. It is very visible in Inhaminga: At strategically important points, such as the road leading to the small airstrip at the town's edge, it has dug trenches and put up bunkers. There are more soldiers than civilians in the streets.

Flashback, change of location: Maputo, the capital of Mozambique on 5 and 6 May. After Ethiopia, after the Sudan, the Southeast African People's Republic of Mozambique will sound the hunger alarm. Just as in the case of Addis Ababa and Khartoum, hectic and excited activity takes hold of all those organizations whose reason for existence is not least such catastrophes. Their victims number into millions but otherwise they exhibit fundamental differences: In Ethiopia, a British BBC reporter put it correctly, a natural disaster was involved which was made even worse by man--meaning: the parties in the civil war. However, in Mozambique it is exactly the reverse.

Indeed, the main cause for the hunger catastrophe, which is said to have befallen 6.7 million people, that is half of the population as a whole, is the war between the rebels of the Resistencia Nacional Mocambiquana (Renamo) and the army. The weather plays a secondary role in this tragedy. Only the three southernmost provinces--Inhambane, Gaza and Maputo--have to mourn victims of the drought. In a by far bigger part of the country the hunger is a direct consequence of war and destruction. From the port city of Beira north, in other words where Mozambique becomes narrow like the neck of a bottle and then opens up like a funnel, offensives of the insurgents and counter-offensives of the government army have dislodged the farmers from their villages by the hundreds of thousands and have prevented them from cultivating their fields.

#### Remote-controlled From Pretoria

People may call this a civil war: However, the fact is that South Africa through Renamo pursues a destabilization policy towards Mozambique. The bandidos armados, as the Renamo rebels are called in Mozambique, receive military support, aside from Portuguese former colonists, especially from South Africa and are remote-controlled in their actions to a certain degree from Pretoria. Even though socialist economic remedies of the FRELIMO regime in Maputo (which, of course, increasingly bets on market

economy elements) have undoubtedly contributed to the general decline and especially to the pauperization of the rural population. In view of those knowledgeable about the country decisive was the terror of the bandidos who destroy Mozambique's infrastructure, devastate the rural production centers and deprive the farmers of the basis of their existence.

Thus the racist regime at the Cape bears a large share of the guilt for the present distress in Mozambique. Even the past years were problematical, for a long time not even nearly enough corn and rice needed for self-sufficiency have been produced. But after the latest offensive of the rebels, which in the middle of the planting season was concentrated on the very fertile, agriculturally well developed Zambezia Province which is regarded as a "breadbasket" and thus prevented seeding, Mozambique's supply situation reached a dramatic low. The hour of the relief organizations and donor countries was at hand: In the Western world, in the United States, Canada, Australia, and other places freighters put to sea loaded with corn and rice. Two freighters, at the behest of the World Food Program (WFP) on the way to Somalia were rerouted to Mozambique.

But even if it were possible to bring the amount of grain needed for the coming 12 months, about 800,000 tons, to Mozambique in this manner and by road and railroad, there remains a crucial problem: It relates to the internal distribution, the further shipment of the relief goods to the towns and villages of the hinterland where the state has not had any authority for a long time and the rebel movement has the field all to itself. These areas, which constitute the by far biggest part of the country, for practical purposes can only be supplied by heavily armed convoys or--the most expensive solution--by air. The keyword "air bridge" was a question from the start and the World Food Program chose as first destination a town that cannot be reached by land and was especially in need of help as place of refuge to greatly undernourished war refugees. Its name: Inhaminga.

New change of scenery and locality. Beira, airfield, the morning of 8 May: Attilio Petracchia is nervous. Is it going to work out today? Two days earlier the airlift, the air bridge to Inhaminga, was supposed to have started, but the DC-3 aircraft chartered by the World Food Program had not arrived. But today it did arrive. Loaded with three tons of corn it is on the airfield ready to start. The Italian Petracchia breathes a sigh of relief. He is a WFP veteran who was already involved in the big Sahel drought; he was pensioned last year but was reactivated once more for this job. He is to get the airlift between the port city of Beira and Inhamingo started. Things are ready at 0840 hours: The ancient aircraft with 3 tons of corn, Petracchia, and 2 reporters lifts off and heads for Inhaminga.

The flight takes 50 minutes. It is in northerly direction and passes over a wooded, deserted area. What an underpopulated country! What an ideal withdrawal area for rebels! The Scottish pilot seems to orient himself on the railroad tracks which in former times linked Beira with the coal mining area in Moatize and with the neighboring country of Malawi. That is a thing of the past. In October 1983 the line had to be shut down after a series of acts of sabotage by the bandidos. Trains that still lie derailed next to the railroad embankment are evidence of the successful disruptive actions at that time. Arrival in Inhaminga. The bumpy grass runway jolts the aircraft, so that one gets the feeling the aircraft would break apart. But it holds together.

Inhaminga: After the first tour, after the attempt of establishing contact with this destroyed town and its wretched inhabitants, we find out the history of the sad pictures--namely from Captain Mandango, the district commander. He is a small, wiry man who looks very fit. Twice, he tells us, Inhaminga was in the hands of the bandidos and the town was twice reconquered by the army, last in August 1986. What was brought back under government control at that time was an empty, wrecked town. The bandidos, Captain Mandango said, had smashed everything to bits; and what was left intact was probably destroyed during the reconquest, for machine guns and Antonov bombers were employed in doing so.

At the beginning of the year when the army, with Tanzanian and Zimbabwean support, in a large-scale offensive somewhat farther north regained positions in the Zambezi valley which the rebels had conquered in the fall of 1986, they repeatedly encountered ghost towns. The population fled wherever the bandidos, known for their cruelties, emerged. Back under government control the cities only slowly fill up again. The poorly equipped, badly supplied and therefore anything but eager to fight army enjoys only very little confidence among the people. Inhaminga, once a town of 18,000 inhabitants, now numbers again 2,500 people and that is only in part the original population.

Many are refugees from surrounding areas who in search of food, clothing, and a little bit of security landed in Inhaminga--such as the 68-person group which just arrived from a northerly direction after a one-day march. Thin, emaciated, haggard, and looking listless, rags on the frail bodies, they offer a pitiful sight. In their village, they say, life no longer made any sense, for whatever they had cultivated was taken away from them by the bandidos. In response to the question whether people died of starvation in their home area, they nod their heads and start naming names.

The bandidos had warned the new refugees against walking to Inhaminga, they report, for there would undoubtedly be nothing to eat there and they would only find government soldiers from whom they had nothing good to expect. Nevertheless they took off and that was certainly not to



their disadvantage: Meanwhile the DC-3 has landed twice in Inhaminga and once again an army vehicle has brought sacks of corn into the town center to a school building on the outside of which the slogan "Proletarians of the world, unite!" is still legible. Of course, this is rural lumpenproletariat that has now assembled here: The news of the aircraft bringing in food must have spread very quickly.

#### Nobody Waves Back

They wait quietly and patiently but when during unloading the seams of one or two sacks burst and small streams of corn kernels pour into the sand, the so apathetic children are suddenly energized. It's been a long time since they had something decent to eat. Roots from banana plants, crushed mango stones--that was so-to-speak their survival ration. Too little to live and too much to die. But now that for the first time once again a meal is in literally tactile proximity, the children's will to live asserts itself and releases undreamt-of forces: Tenaciously with all that was in them they fight for each corn kernel. Soon thereafter the distribution of the corn deliveries to the people of Inhaminga starts under the supervision of the soldiers.

Late in the afternoon when we travel past the trenches and bunkers on the way to the small airstrip to fly back to Beira in the DC-3, which just landed the fourth and last time today, we pass the small Inhaminga orphanage. Captain Mandango had shown it to us. It is really only a shack but it houses a group of children who have lost their parents in the chaos of war. With one of the two matrons they stand in front of the little house and follow the car with their eyes. I wave to them but nobody waves back. In Mozambique so much is ruined--apparently that also includes the emotions.

P.S.: Meanwhile the DC-3 of the WFP has already flown 50 times to Inhaminga and has delivered in addition to corn also dried fish, lentils, powdered milk, soap, and clothing. On the third day of the airlift the Scottish pilot was instructed by Captain Mandango to vary the landing and take-off route as frequently as possible since the security of the surroundings of Inhaminga cannot be guaranteed. In the near future the airlift is to be expanded to a number of additional localities with the help of the Italian air force.

12356

CSO: 3420/28



## EQUIPMENT TO REPAIR RAILROAD CARS FOR LIMESTONE PROJECT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 May 87 p 8

[Text] Part of the equipment that will be used to repair 130 railroad cars for transporting limestone from the quarries in Salamanga, Maputo Province, to the Mozambique Cement Plant in the city of Matola recently arrived in our country.

The equipment in question, which includes welding machines, cutting machines, compressors, paint, transporter-stackers, and other material for a total value of about \$320,000, was unloaded in the port of Maputo last week.

The remainder of the equipment is expected to arrive soon, we were told by Angelo Tamele, director of the General Shops of the Mozambique Railroad [CFM]-South.

Work is currently underway at the Mozambique Railroad's General Shops facility in Maputo to set up a warehouse to store materials for the railroad car repair project, which will involve Mozambican workers and Italian technicians. The Italians are already in our country under the terms of a cooperation agreement signed between the union organizations of the two countries.

That agreement, which was reached by the Mozambique Workers Organization and the Italian Confederation of Labor Unions through the latter's Union Institute for Cooperation With Developing Countries (ISCOS), provides for vocational training for Mozambican workers and technical assistance at the CFM-South General Shops.

### Origin of Project

Engineer Angelo Tamele, director of the CFM-South General Shops, which is where the project will be carried out, explained that following contacts between the Mozambique Workers Organization and the Italian Confederation of Labor Unions through ISCOS, our country's union organization contacted the CFM to learn what its immediate needs were in terms of rolling stock.

So it was that, considering the size of the problem and the precarious state of the railroad cars following their use to carry iron ore in neighboring

Swaziland--they were unusable--the CFM-South told us which equipment needed to be repaired so it could carry limestone from the quarries in Salamanga to the Mozambique Cement Plant in Matola.

Our interlocutor also told us that in preparation for carrying out the work--which will involve 97 workers at the CFM-South General Shops and 11 Italian technicians who have been in Maputo since last March--a short course was provided with a view to training the Mozambican cadres who will work on the project and enabling technicians from the two countries to exchange experiences.

"At the conclusion of the course, which lasted 10 days, we began the phase of preparing equipment and the site where the project will be carried out. This involved setting up the warehouse to store the materials and increasing electrical capacity and transportation capacity, among other organizational matters," said Angelo Tamele.

The director of the Mozambique Railroad-South General Shops pointed out that the project to repair 130 railroad cars for carrying limestone from the quarries in Salamanga to the Mozambique Cement Plant comprises two phases. The first phase calls for training 16 Mozambican cadres who will participate in organizing and planning the work and managing the labor force. They will also attend classes in mathematics, drawing, mechanics, accident prevention, and job safety during the course of the project.

Angelo Tamele said: "The second part of the project will consist of practical training for the workers. That training will be provided at the job site."

The project for repairing the 130 limestone cars should last 18 months, and its cost is estimated at about \$3.4 million, 70 percent of which is being financed by the Italian Government. The remaining amount will be the responsibility of the Mozambique Railroad through the Union of Mozambican Port and Railroad Workers and the Italian union organization's ISCOS.

#### Importance of Project

Discussing the importance of the project, the director of the Mozambique Railroad General Shops said that repair of the 130 railroad cars for carrying limestone from the Salamanga quarries to the cement plant in Matola will enable the country to save foreign exchange because, as he said, besides putting the rolling stock in operating condition, it will increase the vocational training level of Mozambican workers.

Angelo Tamele also pointed out that "if we were to buy new railroad cars, we would have to spend about \$13 million, but this project will enable us to save about \$10 million."

The Mozambique Railroad currently has 430 unusable railroad cars that were once used to carry iron ore in Swaziland. Of that number, only 130 will be repaired.

We also contacted Silvano Basaiuti, who is in charge of the project on the Italian side. He told NOTICIAS that "we want to work with the Mozambicans, since our main objective is to leave the CFM-South General Shops not only with repaired equipment, but also with trained workers so that the work can continue at the same pace and with the same organization after our departure."

Silvano Basaiuti pointed out that all the materials and equipment necessary for repairing the 130 limestone cars were acquired in Italy and that when the work is finished, they will remain with the CFM General Shops.

11798

CSO: 3442/187

NAVIQUE ANNOUNCES REGULAR MARITIME CARGO ROUTES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 May 87 p 8

[Article by Naftal Donaldo]

[Text] The establishment of regular maritime routes along the entire Mozambican coast to carry cargo from shippers in any of the country's coastal zones was announced on Wednesday, the second day of work by the Enlarged Management Council of NAVIQUE (Mozambique Shipping Enterprise), during sessions devoted to looking for, identifying, and overcoming the bottlenecks that are hampering the provision of more faultless and useful service to the shippers of cargoes entrusted to that state-owned enterprise.

The event was opened on Tuesday by Daniel Lampiao, NAVIQUE's general director, and it included the participation of representatives of ANFRENA (National Freight and Shipping Agency) in the ports of Maputo, Beira, Quelimane, Nacala, and Pemba, the CFM [Mozambique Railroad]-Inhambane, and Cashews of Mozambique.

Attending as guests were PERMAR (Enterprise for Appraisals and International Conferences), the National Directorate of Ports and Railroads, the National Cargo Department, and NAVINTER (International Shipping Enterprise).

Captain Antonio Manuel Pinto Bruno de Sousa, head of NAVIQUE's Cargo Processing Department, said during the meeting that the effort to establish regular lines to Mozambican ports was aimed at "putting the right ship in the right port" so that shippers (customers) could take advantage of the regular nature of that maritime transportation.

The same official said that the effects of regular service have already begun to be felt on the Maputo-Beira run with the ship Castle Glory, on the Maputo-Quelimane run with the Save, on the Maputo-Nacala run with the Lugela, and on the Maputo-Pemba run with the Svendborg.

As is obvious, the regular traffic provided by those four ships requires that shippers provide accurate information in advance, meaning that an "application for space" must be prepared by those shippers beforehand.

It used to happen that the shipper frequently omitted information from his form that was indispensable for the scheduling of cargoes, but the introduction of a more complete document, properly filled out by the shipper and checked when it is delivered to NAVIQUE, has made it possible to correct that anomalous situation, and the results are promising.

It was also usual for shippers to reserve space even though their merchandise was not ready to be loaded and then to cancel the shipment when they were later asked to reconfirm the cargo, thus causing problems for the shipping enterprise because of the large tonnages involved.

In that connection, Capt Bruno said that the introduction of a bond requirement had curbed the spiraling of a problem which was hovering over the scheduling of cargoes.

The speaker said: "In the case of big shipments (bulky or heavy cargoes), it is also a good rule to stay in close contact with the shipper, since cancellation around the time of scheduling or loading can affect the trip and even alter the ship's route."

In its current form, therefore, the application for space fully satisfies the requirements of the scheduling department and needs to be adopted in all the agencies, Capt Bruno added.

The speaker drew attention to the fact that in some agencies, the requirement to reserve space for the maritime transportation of goods has not been complied with by shippers, most of whom do not show up to apply for space until the ship is in sight, and "that happens," he explained, "because the consignee himself has not made preparations far enough in advance for his cargo to be loaded, with the result that it cannot be included with the goods already scheduled for that trip."

Antonio Bruno urged NAVIQUE's agents to explain to the shippers of goods how important it is for them to comply with the rules governing the loading of cargo, and he advised those workers not to plead lack of space on the ship "because the latter has not yet been designated."

#### Deletion and Repair of Ships

Remembering that the People's Republic of Mozambique occupies a geostrategic position in the Indian Ocean and that nearly 200 merchant ships belonging to a number of countries were torpedoed along its coast during World War II, we must also bear in mind that a big portion of the maritime trade between Europe and Asia passes by the Cape of Good Hope, Africa's only southern route.

One can therefore understand why the Arabs and later the Portuguese always favored commercial transactions along Africa's east coast and especially in Mozambique, which possesses a centuries-old mercantile tradition.

That explains why NAVIQUE, the only state-owned coastal shipping enterprise, has deleted four ships from its fleet--namely the Licungo, the Pemba, the



Chinde, and the Liazi--and purchased four others--the N'guri, the Lugenda, the Lugela, and the Inharrime--to meet the market demand.

The Mozambique Shipping Enterprise currently operates eight ships whose average age is 15 years and also uses three chartered vessels. Considering that half of its ships are reaching the end of their lifetime--estimated at 20 years for the transportation of dry cargo--repairs are becoming increasingly expensive, and it is necessary to preserve those assets which by now have been built up slowly but steadily.

That means paying greater attention to the age of the ships, and doing so requires an interconnection between the three vectors constituted by ports, shipyards, and ships to ensure that our small operational fleet will meet the demand for maritime transportation of goods between ports along the Mozambican coast, as was recommended at the meeting.

The report on maritime claims and disputes was presented yesterday morning by the head of that sector, Geraldo Novela, who identified the main reasons for the high charges imputed to NAVIQUE, the average number of trips per ship, and the total amount of indemnification paid to shippers in damages during the period from 1983 to 1986.

That topic caused an uproar, and an effort was made during the meeting to find reliable mechanisms for filling the gaps in the situation. Doing so depends partly on stressing the importance of dialogue among the parties involved (EMOSE [Mozambican Insurance Enterprise], those receiving merchandise, and the directorates of ports and railroads).

On Wednesday, the adviser to the management of NAVIQUE, Antonio Silva, had delivered a long speech on the work of the agencies. His speech followed presentation of the report by the state-owned enterprise's marketing director, Alberto Matlombe, concerning the purpose of the meeting.

With director Daniel Lampiao at the speakers' table were his counterparts from PERMAR (David Come) and the local ANFRENA office (Sidonio Amado) and Fritz Knudsen, executive director of the NAVIQUE-NFS (Nordenfjeldske Shipping) project.

11798

CSO: 3442/187

## BRIEFS

AIM LINKED TO PANA--(AIM)--The Mozambican press agency AIM is now linked to the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA) by a permanent circuit. PANA was established by Africa's information ministers in 1979 to counteract the distorted news about the continent that was being presented by the major international press agencies. The project to provide a direct link between the press agencies of southern Africa and PANA was started at the end of 1985 and completed in 1986. The opening of this direct circuit between the AIM and PANA will enable the Mozambican agency to save the money it has been spending on the commercial telex system, which is not only expensive but also time-consuming. The new system will give the AIM simultaneous access to all southern African countries belonging to the system. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Apr 87 p 8] 11798

CSO: 3442/187

NAMIBIA

ALTERNATIVE FINANCING FOUND AFTER RSA CUT

MB021455 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1445 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] Windhoek, 2 Jul (SAPA)--SWA/Namibia had managed to obtain alternative finance to balance its national budget following a R200 million cut-back by South Africa, the finance minister in Windhoek, Mr Dirk Mudge, said today.

He declined to elaborate on the sources or nature of the funds, saying details would be disclosed in his budget speech in the National Assembly in about 2 weeks time. Mr Mudge called a news conference to emphasize that the 7-cents-a-litre petrol price increase in Windhoek from yesterday had nothing to do with efforts by the transitional government to replace the revenue lost through the 40 percent reduction in aid from Pretoria.

"The increased petrol price is not an attempt to balance 'SWA's' budget," he said.

"We have nothing to do with it."

Mr Mudge said the higher petrol price for SWA/Namibia was a decision made in Pretoria which had been received in Windhoek only hours before the announcement was made on Monday.

The more expensive fuel would have a detrimental effect on economic activities in the territory, but the transitional government was examining measures to bring relief to consumers, he added.

Windhoekers expressed their dissatisfaction over the higher fuel prices against a lowering of the price in major South African centres.

/9599

CSO: 3400/113

DTA CALLS FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT, END OF APARTHEID

MB031306 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1304 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] Windhoek, 3 Jul (SAPA)--The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance said today that it insisted on SWA/Namibia's being allowed to govern itself into a firm constitution that would rid the territory of "outdated systems and remnants of apartheid and discrimination."

According to a statement issued by the DTA executive in Windhoek, the alliance reaffirmed its view that minority rights in SWA/Namibia could be constitutionally protected only through the safeguarding of individual civil liberties.

The DTA, which has "22" seats in the South African-appointed "6-member" [as received] transitional government, said it was looking forward to possible elections which were not based on ethnic groups in SWA/Namibia.

/9599

CSO: 3400/113

SWAPO PAMPHLET GIVES INSTRUCTIONS FOR SABOTAGE

Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 28 Apr 87 p 4

[Editorial: "Saboteur"; passage enclosed in slantlines appears in English in original]

[Text] In a week when the focus is on the worker (and rightly so) it is striking how SWAPO is disfiguring the role through which this country's ordinary man contributes with his hands and sweat.

Better educational facilities, better health services, and more jobs, shouts SWAPO in the oral and pamphlet campaigns with which the twilight world of SWA/Namibia politics is now fed. And the worker is told outright that this is what is due to him, that this is his right.

We have laid hands on a pamphlet now being distributed in the northern traditional areas and intended to influence intellectuals, professionals, and teachers.

It contains the following under the SWAPO emblem:

/--As a teacher, you must politicise and mobilise your students;

--As a nurse, you must organise your patients to become anti-colonial activists;

--As a technician, you can sabotage enemy installations./

SWAPO demands better education but first abducts students and damages educational installations with its terror. It does not end there. Now we hear that the teacher must mobilize and politicize his students. We thought that the teacher's primary calling is to transmit learning and thus to train his students for the demands that a career in a developed country can make of them.

Therefore SWAPO is not concerned about better education; it is concerned about using schools for its own dubious purposes.



It is our conviction that a nurse's primary calling is to provide help in healing and caring for the sick. Now we learn from SWAPO that nurses must organize patients to become anticolonial activists. This is politics in the valley of the shadow of death --at the behest of SWAPO.

And a technician must use his knowledge to sabotage the installations of the "enemy" (in this case, SWA/Namibia, for who else could it be?).

In the Week of the Worker SWAPO has entirely missed the calling of workers in these three categories. And we suppose that if this is true for these three groups, then it is also the norm for what SWAPO thinks of workers in every other category in the labor market.

And this is what makes a mockery of the paper war now being fought in Windhoek by SWAPO and its press for May Day. There is too much wolf tail sticking out from under the sheep's clothing.

This also goes for SWAPO's thoughts for the future but in Harare its leader, Sam Nujoma, told ZIANA news agency that he is ready to sign a cease-fire agreement with South Africa under the terms of Resolution 435-- "any time and any place."

But in Namibia itself, the country SWAPO actually wants to govern? There, the schools must be ruined, the nursing profession disrupted, and the ordinary worker's handiwork undone and destroyed.

If the contradiction between these statements is good enough for ZIANA and the Frontline States and the United Nations, it is far from good enough for the citizens of SWA/Namibia.

Then Nujoma has the audacity to tell this same ZIANA that the Security Council's efforts in SWA/Namibia failed as a result of South Africa's actions and America's sabotage.

In SWAPO's written documents we can identify the real saboteur. It is Nujoma. That is as clear as crystal.

12593

CSO: 3401/92

NAMIBIA

POLICE RAID BLACK COMPOUND, ARREST 170

MB030816 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0812 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] Windhoek, 3 Jul (SAPA)--Police completed a 5-hour raid of a compound in the black township of Luderitzbucht at 9 am today and arrested 170 people in the southern SWA/Namibian coastal town, a police spokesman said in Windhoek. Quantities of weapons, including firearms, and stolen goods were seized in the raid, the spokesman said. A total of six house-breaking cases had been solved so far as a result of the police he added.

Luderitz had been the scene of labour strikes in the last 4 weeks which began at a seaweed-processing plant where about 270 workers downed tools last month. The strike remains deadlocked. This week, a trawler crew of 49 and 30 workers collecting guano came out on strike.

A spokesman for the National Union of Namibian Workers [NUNW], Mr John Pandeni, said residents at Luderitz's black township reported this morning that road blocks to the compound had been set up. Residents who wanted to investigate the commotion in the dark had been turned away by the police.

Mr Pandeni said that according to NUNW information in Windhoek, compound residents had been rounded up and taken away in trucks. Shots had been heard and many of the residents had reportedly sustained injuries in the raid, he said. Large numbers of people did not turn up for work today as a result of the raid, he added.

The police spokesman in Windhoek said complete details of the police action had not been received from Luderitz as yet.

/9599

CSO: 3400/113

POLICEMAN, THREE OTHERS INJURED IN TOWNSHIP VIOLENCE

MB051854 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1733 GMT 5 Jul 87

[Text] Windhoek, 5 Jul (SAPA)--Four people, including a policeman, were admitted to hospital today for injuries sustained in police action in Katutura Township, a police spokesman, Inspector Andre du Toit, said in Windhoek.

Police also arrested 21 people for carrying "dangerous weapons" while on their way to a SWAPO youth league political rally, while four other people were grazed by rubber bullets.

Du Toit said a group of men confronted and attacked a policeman with a knife outside a workers hostel this afternoon. The policeman was stabbed in the neck. He pulled out his service pistol and fired four shots. Three of his alleged attackers were wounded and taken to hospital where all, including the policeman, were discharged after treatment.

Du Toit said the police at no stage interfered with the open-air SWAPO meeting, and the crowd of about 900 dispersed peacefully about 6 pm.

A Windhoek SWAPO member, Mr Anton Lubowski, said at least eight people had been admitted to hospital earlier this afternoon and several others had received medical treatment outside after being injured by police patrolling Katutura Township in various vehicles, including two Casspir armoured cars. A group of 15 people marching with a flag were arrested on their way to meeting, he said. "This was clearly intimidation of the people to prevent them from going to the meeting," he added.

On Friday, police said they had arrested 170 people in a crime prevention raid on a workers hostel at Luderitzbucht in southern SWA/Namibia where workers--federated to the SWAPO-affiliated National Union of Namibian Workers--were striking. Reporters who visited the town said several people had been injured in the raid, and they had found fired rubber bullets and spent tear gas canisters in the black township.

/9599

CSO: 3400/113

## NAMIBIA

### BRIEFS

SWAPO OPENS OFFICE IN MOSCOW--SWAPO To Mother Moscow. Harare (SAPA)--SWAPO will open a permanent office in the Soviet Union, Theo-Ben Gurirab, the organization's secretary for foreign affairs, said yesterday. According to ZIANA, Zimbabwe's state-run news agency, Gurirab is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity. "SWAPO attaches particular value to the working class. That is why we have felt we must give our support to unions and, in the near future, to a national organization of unions," he said. He said that SWAPO is engaged in a diplomatic offensive aimed at securing a peaceful solution to the SWA/Namibia issue. In the same breath he said that SWAPO has also stepped up its military attacks recently. "The armed struggle is now spreading across the country," he said. "It is not our fault that blood is being spilled in Namibia," he said. "We have always been in favor of peace in Namibia." "That is why we are negotiating with the West and through the West with South Africa for a peaceful solution in Namibia." [Text] [DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 24 Apr 87 p 3] 12593

CSO: 3401/91

VILLAGERS REPEL CHADIAN GENDARME INCURSION

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Jun 87 pp 1, 17

[Article by Abdullah Idris]

[Text]

JUST as the dust over the Camerounian invasion of 16 Nigerian border villages was settling down, Chadian gendarmes on Tuesday attacked one of the villages during one of their extortionist rounds.

Luck, however, ran out on them when the villagers at Kasuwan Marya mobilized and overpowered the intruders and beat them mercilessly.

The *New Nigerian* learnt that two of the gendarmes died but three others managed to escape abandoning their arms.

The Governor of Borno State, Lt.-Colonel Abdulmumini Aminu confirmed the encounter to the *New Nigerian* yesterday. He however, said the death of the gendarmes was yet to be confirmed but some weapons were recovered.

The governor said Nigerian troops were now in the area assuring that the situation was

firmly under control.

The governor said there were about 50 villages but that because they were scattered, it was difficult to provide a full protective canopy but assured that a lot was being done in this direction.

The Chadian gendarmes the *New Nigerian* learnt first visited Kasuwan Marya on Tuesday morning and as they alighted from their patrol boat, they started demanding for vehicle papers and confiscating goods.

One of their informants however, alerted them that Nigerian soldiers were on their way from Doron-Kirta 30 kilometres away and the gendarmes hurriedly departed.

Sources said Nigerian soldiers led by a captain arrived in the village and heard what transpired from elders and other people in the village and they returned to their base towards evening.

The source said the gendarmes returned and started harassing the villagers again the same day. The villagers have however, mapped out their strategy to deal with the gendarmes.

The gendarmes taken completely by surprise were subdued. One or two of them reportedly opened fire but no one was hurt. Three managed to escape but two reportedly died during the encounter.

A Nigerian soldier who was with the gendarmes suffered multiple-injuries before he was identified. The soldier, a corporal, said he was given a lift by the gendarmes at Baga on his way to a nearby village but added that the gendarmes diverted pretending that they had a message to deliver at Kasuwan Marya.

He said it was after reaching Kasuwan Marya that he knew their motives by which time it was too late as the villagers retaliation was swift.

/13046

CSO: 3400/62



# HUNGARIAN REHABILITATION OF IMO GLASS INDUSTRY

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 1 Jun 87 p 2

[Text]

THE Imo Government has entered into a contract agreement with a Hungarian company for the rehabilitation of the laminated sheet glass section of the multi-million Naira international glass industry, Aba, the state governor, Lt.-Cdr. Amadi Ikwechegh, has said.

The governor told newsmen in Owerri at the weekend that 15 per cent of the contract amount had already been paid to the contractors who were expected to start work shortly. He however declined to state the total sum involved in the contract.

He said that although the amount of money already spent on the project was enormous, the amount required to complete the entire factory was too much for the state to undertake.

Lt.-Cdr. Ikwechegh expressed the hope that when the laminated sheet glass line was completed, private investors would assist in the completion of the safety hollow glass lines.

A correspondent of the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN)

gathered that about N150 million had already been spent on the project which began 11 years ago.

On whether or not the state would continue to adopt the contractor-financed arrangement in the execution of its projects, Gov. Ikwechegh said that the decision would be determined by the amount of money available to the state at any given time, but added, "with our present poor finance, I doubt if the state would consider stopping the arrangement."

He said, however, that such projects would be closely monitored to ensure that the state will not be cheated by the contractors.

On debt repayment, Gov. Ikwechegh said that the state government was at the moment concentrating on the payment of minor contract amounts not exceeding N10,000.

He said that the payment of bigger debts would depend on the state's finances. (NAN).

/13046

CSO: 3400/62

STOCK EXCHANGE GOES INTERNATIONAL; COMMODITY SECTORS ANALYZED

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 18 May 87 p 1

[Article by Arize Nwobu]

[Text]

**I**NTERNATIONAL interests yawing to monitor activities on the Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE) at first hand for purposes of investment decisions can now do so smoothly.

This is because the NSE which is the hallmark of the Nigerian capital market has broken new grounds in the area of information dissemination on an international level.

The Research and Information Services of the NSE headed by Dr. (Mrs.) Ndi Okereke-Onyiuke has worked out a computerized installation network connecting the exchange's prices index and statistics to the Reuters international information network.

Business Times gathered that it was the first of its type in Africa, comparable to what obtains in the New York financial centre. By this feat, trends in the NSE could be received world-wide via the Reuters

network.

And by this week, probably on Thursday May 21, the NSE would be giving a press conference during which it was learnt, that the newly structured stockbrokers examination and the prestigious merit award would also be highlighted.

Meanwhile, a review of the activities at the Stock Market for the first quarter of this year reveals a digression from the tradition on the market.

There was a shift from the long established sellers market (where supply for shares exceed demand) to a buyers market. But for the shares of the banks and the oil market companies which often attract investors holders of most other securities embarked on a shares unloading spree.

The situation is not unconnected with the prevailing 'dear money' situation in the economy and the bid by investors to direct funds to other avenues with short-term maturities.

The trend somehow saturated the market and the value of transactions dropped on the First-Tier Market. Going by figures supplied by SEC Quarterly published by the Securities and Exchange Commission,

the value of transactions stood at N147.24 million some 26.42 per cent less the record of the preceding quarter.

And in line with one of the cannons of supply and demand, stock price movements on the market generally speaking was not impressive. Of SEC's eleven industrial groupings, only three made positive movements in their average prices while five moved negatively and the remaining three were static.

The overall average for the quarter was 85 kobo, just 1 kobo above that of the previous quarter and 3 kobo more than that of the corresponding period last year.

On a sector by sector basis, SEC Quarterly reported that the pharmaceuticals and toiletries recorded the highest price increase of a kobo and the sectoral average stood at 114 kobo, 15 kobo gain over the corresponding figure last year.

Within the sector, Sterling Products was the star performer having

gained the highest price movement of 6 kobo. The food, beverages and tobacco sector came second with a sectoral average of 107 kobo and within the sector, Cadbury excelled. It had the highest price increase.

Having opened business in the quarter at 133 kobo, it closed at 141 kobo.

The Flour Mills in this sector did not have a good time. Flour Mills of Nigeria for instance was on offer without bid for a good length of time. It lost 20k during the quarter while Northern Nigeria Flour Mills on the average became 12 kobo weaker during the quarter.

In the financials, UBA blazed the trail as it mustered 23 points thus closing the quarter at 231 kobo, having opened at 208 kobo. In the Second-Tier Securities Market (SSM), transactions increased by 22.2 per cent compared to the previous quarter. All in all 15,000 units of shares worth N11,000 exchange hands during the quarter believed to be a more active one than the fourth quarter of last year.

/13046

CSO: 3400/64

# NO GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES FOR PETROCHEMICAL PRODUCTS

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 18 May 87 p 1

[Article by Ndu Ughamadu]

[Text]

**P**RICES of the products expected from the first phase of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) petrochemicals project to be commissioned in December, 1987, would not be subsidised by the Federal Government.

The managing director of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), Mr. Godwin Aret Adams, told the Business Times last week in Lagos that the products would be subjected to compete with imported ones.

The products from the first phase are: polypropylene used in the manufacture of bottle crates, plastic containers. Others are carbon black for the production of tyres, benzene, heavy alkylate, linear alkyl benzene (LAB) and deparaffinated kerosene solvent.

Under the corporation's petrochemical projects, three phases are envisaged. The plants which constitute the phase one are located at Ekpan (Bendel State) and Kaduna. The plants located at Ekpan for the production of polypropylene are part of the first phase to be commissioned in December.

Mr. Adams emphasised that he would not encourage a situation where the corporation applies to the government for protection against the imported petrochemical products and declared: "We shall not try it because I am confident that the quality of our products would be of international standard."

The managing director agreed that initially when a project takes off and starts producing in commercial quantity there would be the tendency for the prices of the products to be higher than those of firms in the advanced countries that had long been producing. He noted

that their prices would be realistic stressing that the worst they could get was a reduction in their profit margin.

A senior official of the Port Harcourt based petrochemical sector of the NNPC had told the Business Times in February that the corporation had sought protection from the Federal Government against prices of imported petrochemical products.

The protection package contained range of prices the locally produced products would be sold to local buyers the source said, adding: "This would be below the landed costs of imported ones."

It further said that the new range of prices which was not disclosed was necessary because with the introduction of the Second-Tier Foreign Exchange Market (SFEM) more petrochemical products particularly polypropylene were being imported into the country, stressing that should prices of their products be left the same or higher than imported ones, industrialists would prefer to import.

This would keep them out of business considering the huge volume of money that had been invested in the projects more importantly where bulk of the money included loans from the international export credit guarantee scheme and other local sources.

Our source said that the cost of executing the first phase of the petrochemical projects had risen because of costs of infrastructural

facilities like roads had been added.

It further noted that if the government wanted the petrochemical plants

to operate on purely commercial basis, it should be ready to write off some of the plants' debts.

#### PHASE I PETROCHEMICAL PROJECTS

PLANT	LOCATION	CAPACITY (MTY)
Polypropylene (PP)	Ekpan	35,000 MTY
Carbon Black	Ekpan	18,000 MTY
Benzene	Kaduna	15,000 MTY
Heavy Alkylate	Kaduna	2,700 MTY
Linear Alkyl Benzene (LAB)	Kaduna	30,000 MTY
Deparaffinated Kero Solvent	Kaduna	NA

/13046

CSO: 3400/64



ABUJA DEVELOPMENT COSTS; HOUSING, INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRESS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Jun 87 pp 1, 3

[Text]

ACTING Director of Planning, Federal Capital Development Authority (FCDA), Alhaji Usman Sabo Ago, has said the projected cost of Abuja phase one consisting of the city centre, housing development and other infrastructure was nine billion Naira.

He told visiting students of the National Institute for Policy and Strategic Studies, Kuru that 25 per cent success had been recorded in the area of housing in phase one which ought to have been completed last year.

He said when completed, the phase would have 28,000 housing units.

Alhaji Usman said applications for land in Abuja had not received responses because in the areas already developed, there were only 3,000 plots as against the 16,000 applications received.

He said such applicants who had not been allocated plots should be patient until infrastructural facilities got to

the other phases before their requests would be met.

Meanwhile, the Federal Ministry of Finance is expected to move finally from Lagos to Abuja by the end of September, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Federal Capital Territory, Alhaji Ramalan Abubakar, has said.

He told the students of NIPSS, Kuru, last Thursday in Abuja also that the Ministry of Industries would move in by the end of this month.

Alhaji Ramalan said the Ministries of Internal Affairs and Trade were operating from the city.

Dr. Moses D.E. Nwulia, who led the students group said though they were in Abuja to see the level of development, their main problem area was that of government housing policy.

Dr. Nwulia said the students would also cover Niger and Kaduna states.

/13046

CSO: 3400/62

## UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES SHOW 11 PERCENT INCREASE

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 1 Jun 87 p 24

[Article by Dapo Ajibola]

[Text]

**P**ROVISIONAL figures of registered unemployed by the professionals and executive registries of the Federal Ministry of Employment, Labour and Productivity showed that by November, 1986, a total of 3,697 graduates and professionals were registered.

This showed 11.25 per cent increase over the recorded figure of 3323 in June of the same year.

Of this figure were 137 architects and engineers, 126 accountants, 29 medical, dental and veterinary, 42 life scientists, 123 teachers, 9 statisticians, 20 physical scientists, 30 managers and 3020 other professionals.

A breakdown on state basis showed that of the 355 registered in Lagos, 45 were architects, 43 accountants, 32 teachers, 18 managers, 11 physical scientists, 11 life scientists, 10 medical, dental and veterinary, statisticians and 135 other professionals.

Anambra had 268 registered, all professional Uyo 2208 all in the professional class, Kaduna 237 registered with 5 managers, 28 teachers, 34 accountants, 27 architects, 6

medical and 77 professionals.

In October 1986 the unemployed were 3597 of which there were 159 architects and engineers, 117 accountants, 71 life scientists, 23 managers, 19 medical and 19 physical scientists.

The month of September had 3597 registered with 167 architects and engineers, 105 accountants, 92 teachers, 39 medical, 55 life scientists, 13 managers, 8 statisticians and 16 physical scientists.

For August, there were 3540 registered. Of this figure, 694 were architects and engineers, 457 accountants, 106 teachers, 106 medical, 103 physical scientists, 168 life scientists, 33 statisticians, 51 managers and 1400 other professionals.

In July, a total of 3323 registered had 119 physical scientists, 653 architects and engineers, 6 aircraft and ship officers, 166 life scientists, 135 medical, 34 statisticians, 441 accountants, 89 teachers, 7 sculptors, 55 managers and 1,269 other professionals.

Of the 77 placed for this period, a total of 3 were done in November, 22 in October, 22 in September, 12 in August and 18 in July.

POLICE COMMISSIONER ON LOW LEVEL OF CRIME RATE

Kano THE TRIUMPH in English 5 Jun 87 pp 1-2

[Text]

THE poor ratio of one policeman to about over eight hundred people as against the United Nations recommendation of one to four hundred, notwithstanding the Nigeria police force has been able to keep the crime statistics in Nigeria to one of the lowest in the world.

This fact was disclosed by Mr. Steven Ade Aiyewumi, Commissioner of Police, Force Headquarters Lagos while delivering a lecture "Contemporary Police Administrative Skill" at the 1987 Nigerian Army Military Police Week at the Military Police Training School Zaria, on Wednesday.

Police Commissioner Aiyewumi said that in spite of criticism levelled against the force by the press and public, they have endeavoured to keep their heads cool and strive to perform their duties without fear or favour.

Mr. Aiyewumi said that the police force has remained a unifying force in this country.

He said that when the first military coup came in Nigeria, the force remained unruffled and continued to discharge its duties normally.

The police Chief said that despite the fact that they work under the inadequacies of equipment including communication, transport and manpower, they have been able to successfully dislodge criminals.

On police activities during students demonstrations, the police commissioner said that the activities of members of staff and students in institutions of higher learning in Nigeria constituted another major threat to the stability of this nation.

He lamented that the spate of students unrests and violent demonstrations organised by them

were very disturbing and of greater concern to the police, as they led to fatal encounter between the students and the police.

On the labour union demonstrations, the Commissioner said that the force had constantly put them under close watch.

Mr. Aiyewumi described the last political election in Nigeria as the most turbulent situations that erupted on the socio-political scene of Nigeria.

He blamed this on the formation of political parties along the tribal or ethnic foundation; adding that "the juxtaposi-

tion of ethnic based political parties on the already complex social structure of Nigeria cannot but breed chaos, turbulence and jeopardy".

Earlier while declaring open the week, the Chief of Army Staff Major General Sani Abacha said that any military government without good discipline is dangerous and a threat to the development and security of the country.

The Adjutant-General of the Nigerian Army, Brigadier Mohammed Aliyu was the Guest of Honour at yesterday's closing ceremony which attracted many military officers from the Navy, Airforce and the police.

/13046

CSO: 3400/63

# NEWSWATCH EDITORS PLAN NEW MAGAZINE

## QUALITY Magazine To Debut

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Jun 87 p 9

[Text]

'QUALITY', a monthly, human interest and people-oriented magazine would be on the news stands on June 4.

The magazine said to belong to the class of "upper market journalism" with unrestricted target readership is published by Ultimate Publications Limited (UPL), a subsidiary of Newswatch Communications Limited (NCL).

A director of NCL and Editor-In-Chief of the proscribed 'Newswatch' magazine, Mr. Ray Ekpu told newsmen at a press conference that the new magazine is not, contrary to speculations in the press, a substitute or a replacement for Newswatch, which was proscribed by the federal government on April 6.

He said at the conference which was attended by two other directors of the Newswatch Communications Limited, Mr. Dan

Agbese and Malam Yakubu Mohammed, that 'Quality' magazine would continue to be published even after the Newswatch magazine was deproscribed.

Mr. Ekpu said in answer to a reporter's question that the magazine would use the old staff of the NCL, adding that he will work for the editor of the magazine until Newswatch resumes publication.

The editor of the magazine, May Ellen Ezekiel (40) was an assistant editor of Newswatch, and holds a bachelors degree in journalism from the University of Wisconsin, United States of America. She also holds a diploma in journalism of the Nigerian Institute of Journalism (NIJ).

She reported society news for the Sunday Concord and also edited the news maker's column in the paper.

## Police Impound First Issue

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 7 Jun 87 p 1

[Article by Olu Ojewale]

[Text]

THE Minister of Justice and Attorney General of the Federation, Prince Bola Ajibola, (SAN), last

Thursday refused to comment on the activity of the police who impounded Quality magazine, a subsidiary



publication of Newswatch Communications Limited, in some locations in Lagos.

Prince Ajibola was informed about the activities of the police who had been harrasing vendors and carting away copies of the magazine since it came on the newsstands last Thursday.

In response, the minister first expressed surprise on the involvement of the police in such an exercise. When pressed further he declared: "No comment."

The minister was also asked to disclose if the editors of the proscribed *Newswatch* magazine were still going to be prosecuted despite their apology to the Federal Government; Prince Ajibola replied: "The matter is still subjudice," adding that "while I live, I hope."

The new monthly magazine, *Quality* was launched in Lagos on Wednesday by Ultimate Publications Limited, a subsidiary of Newswatch

Communications Limited.

Launching the magazine, the Deputy Editor-in-Chief of *Newswatch*, Mr. Dan Agbese, said that it would mirror the soft side of the life of people in the news and celebrities in different fields of endeavour.

Mr. Agbese said that it would not replace the proscribed *Newswatch* which would be published along with *Quality* magazine when the ban was lifted.

*Quality's* maiden issue featured musicians like Onyeka Onwenu and two television newscasters, Ruth Benamaisia and Siene All-Well Brown as well as the late Chief Obafemi Awolowo.

The 47-page magazine is people-oriented, and mirrors those in society.

However, neither the Lagos State Police Command's public relations officer nor any of the editors at *Newswatch* could be reached for comments on the issue before going to press.

/13046

CSO: 3400/72

DIRECTIVE ON REGISTRATION OF ISLAMIC BODIES

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 7 Jun 87 p 4

[Text] The Ministry of Internal Affairs in Abuja has said that henceforth only the Nigerian Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs would screen muslim religious organisations before they are registered by the federal government.

In a statement issued by the ministry yesterday and signed by Alhaji Abdulrahman Abdulmalik on behalf of his permanent secretary, the ministry said only the supreme council for islamic affairs would screen such organisations and not the Jama'atul Nasril Islam (JNI) as previously announced by the same ministry.

The ministry advised all muslim religious organisations wanting to be registered to first forward their applications to the Supreme Council which would screen them and send its recommendations to the Ministry of Internal affairs.

It explained that the Christian Association of Nigerian (CAN) remained the clearing house for all christian organisations which are seeking to be registered.

/13046

CSO: 3400/63

# NORTHERN RELIGIOUS, SECULAR LEADERS MEET

## Elders Establish Religious Tolerance Panel

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Jun 87 pp 1, 3

[Text]

A MEETING of 34 elders from all the states in the north and 10 special members, has set up a sub-committee on religious tolerance.

A statement by Alhaji Yahaya Gusau, Chairman of the committee, said the issue and causes of misunderstanding and intolerance especially among youths and students in schools and institutions of higher learning would be examined.

It is made up of Alhaji Jalo Waziri (Bauchi); Mr. Ako Dzungwe Shande (Benue); Alhaji Abba Habib (Borno); Mr. Gayus Gilama (Gongola); Alhaji Musa Yar'adua (Kaduna); Alhaji Inuwa Wada (Kano); Chief S.B. Awoniyi (Kwara); Alhaji Shchu Lemu (Niger); Mr. V.G. Sanda (Plateau) and Alhaji Aliyu Magajin Garin Sokoto (Sokoto).

Participants at the meeting which was held at the weekend also resolved to set up a committee of understanding in each of the 10 states to comprise persons of influence and would cover, as wide a range of opinions and social groupings as possible to promote understanding and harmony.

The meeting made it clear that each of the participants was invited in his personal capacity as an elder, known in the past for promoting the good and stability of the community and the nation:

"There is no other motivation other than the good of this nation in the effort to restore mutual respect and trust and to re-establish tolerance and peaceful co-existence between our people," the statement said, adding "all those who are genuinely keen to assist in this regard are welcome."

It also said "it is our prayer that God in His infinite mercy, will guide and direct all of us to work sincerely and selflessly for the peace and prosperity of our people and the stability and progress of our nation."

The statement also said the meeting of elders deliberated on the inter-religious conflict and crisis in the northern states and acknowledged that the area was made up of diverse communities, speaking several different languages and professing different faiths.

It added "nevertheless, these communities had lived together over the years in relative peace and harmony, with minor conflicts," adding "all responsible persons in these states were therefore shocked and saddened by the unprecedented and widespread inter-religious disturbances" in parts of Kaduna State.

The meeting agreed among other things that the situation demanded urgent and specific ac-

tion for the restoration of religious tolerance, communal and inter-personal confidence and peace and that the task of healing the wounds and restoring confidence must not be left only to government, "but to all men of goodwill."

The committee of elders would monitor significant developments that could lead to conflict and disharmony, adding "it will call attention to them and devise or suggest to the appropriate authority, ways of diffusing and resolving issues at stake."

The secretariat of the committee comprises, Alhaji Liman Ciroma, Chief S.B. Awoniyi, Alhaji M.I. Attah, Mr. John Jatau Kadiya, Alhaji Abu Ibrahim and Mansur Ahmed. Three representatives each of the Muslim and Christian organisations, would be nominated by the appropriate organisations as members of the committee.

Members of the committee include, Alhaji Adamu Tafawa Balewa, Alhaji Sule Katagum and Alhaji Jalo Waziri (Bauchi State); Mr. J.C. Obande, Mr. Ako Dzungwe and Alhaji Ahmadud Nagedu (Benue State); Alhaji Maina Waziri, Alhaji Baba Kura Imam and Alhaji Abba Habib (Borno State) and Ibrahim Usman Sangari, Alhaji Ahmadu Ribadu, Alhaji Yerima Balla and Mr. Gayus Gilama (Gongola State).

Others are Alhaji Musa Yar'adua, Alhaji Nuhu Bamalli, Mr. Victor Gwani, (Kaduna State); Alhaji Yusuf Maitama Sule, Alhaji Muhammadu, Magajin Garin Kazaure, Alhaji Abdulkadir, Dan Iyan Hadejia and Alhaji Inuwa Wada, (Kano State); Alhaji Abdulrahman Okene, Chief Ade John and Alhaji Sa'adu Alanamu (Kwara) and Alhaji Muhammadu King, Alhaji Abdullahi Kure and Alhaji Shuaibu, Madawakin Suleja (Niger).

From Plateau State were Mr. D.B. Zang, Mr. V.G. Sanda, Alhaji Inuwa Ali and Alhaji Yahaya Sabo and Sokoto State, the Waziri Gwandu, the Magajin Garin Sokoto, Alhaji Ladan Zuru and Alhaji Idrisu Koko.

Special members are — Alhaji Yahaya Gusau, Alhaji Ahmed Talib, Alhaji Isa Kaita, Canon H.O. Mohammed, Mr. Dan Daura, Alhaji Liman Ciroma, Lt.-General G.S. Jalo (rtd), Major-General Hassan U. Katsina (Rtd), Major-General Shehu M. Yar'adua (Rtd) and Brigadier Musa Usman (Rtd).

Those who made contacts in the various states acting as co-ordinators were: Alhaji Aliko Mohammed, Alhaji Abdullahi Ibrahim (SAN), Alhaji Ali Baba, Major-General Shehu M. Yar'adua (Rtd), Alhaji Haliru Dantoro, Alhaji Adamu Ciroma, Alhaji Yahaya Kwande, Alhaji Umaru Shinkafi and Alhaji Yusufu Maitama Sule.

#### Emir of Kano Heads New Peace Committee

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Jun 87 pp 1, 3

[Article by Suwaid Isah, Aliyu Modibbo and Sani Babadoko]

[Text]

EMIRS and Chiefs of the 10 northern states have appointed a ten-man committee, headed by the Emir of Kano, Alhaji Ado Bayero, to fully examine the discussions and recommendations resolved at their yesterday's meeting in Kaduna.

At the end of the meeting, Alhaji Ibrahim Dasuki, Baraden Sokoto, told newsmen that the traditional rulers said the move

was to ensure understanding among their people.

The traditional rulers also resolved that when they go back to their respective domains, they would establish committees consisting of muslims and christians to ensure mutual understanding and peaceful co-existence.

They agreed to undertake tours of their areas to meet people of

various faiths to explain the need for peace and calm them down and also to assure them of protection.

The traditional rulers assured people that everybody should go about his normal business without any hinderance and condemned the recent disturbances in some parts of Kaduna State.

They also reaffirmed their position as fathers of their people irrespective of religious differences and therefore would treat them as such.

The traditional rulers also assured that they would use their influence to prevent further disturbances in their respective areas and also agreed to contact their colleagues in the South so that they could work together to ensure peace and stability in the country.

They expressed surprise that the recent religious disturbances happened in some parts of Kaduna State noting for a long time that there had been peaceful co-existence between the various faiths.

The traditional rulers appealed to the press for restraint in their reportage in order to maintain peace. They urged the Press to de-emphasise those things that divided us and those that would bring trouble in the country and emphasise those things that would unite us.

The Emirs and Chiefs ended their meeting with prayers that Nigerians would be guided and protected by the Almighty to live in peace and harmony.

Earlier in the day Shehu of Borno, Alhaji Mustapha Umar El-Kanemi had commended President Ibrahim Babangida, for tak-

ing traditional rulers into confidence at all times and not, "only when they were needed to quell trouble."

Opening the meeting of Emirs and Chiefs in the northern states in Kaduna yesterday, Alhaji Mustapha said on their part, participants, "must find concrete suggestions on how to arrive at permanent solutions to those problems that have created tension among Nigerians."

He recalled the disturbances in parts of Kaduna State which he said, "shocked every sensible Nigerian". He said it was possible to start such disturbances but no one could foretell their consequences.

"Social unrest is a two-edged sword, it could inflict destruction on enemies, but it is very likely to destroy loved ones and even destroy its initiator," he declared adding that, this was why it was safer to always "nip it in the bud."

Alhaji Mustapha said the meeting was convened because as "fathers of the people" it was not "in our best interest to sit by and watch" as Nigerians were bracing up for a show-down.

He said the Emirs and Chiefs would use their influence on their people to ensure peace and harmony among Nigerians. He said these were two pre-requisites for ensuring a progressive and prosperous nation where every one could be free to pursue his/her legitimate business.

Nigeria, he said, belonged to all Nigerians irrespective of religion or creed pointing out that no Nigerian had any more right than the other.

/13046

CSO: 3400/71



## BRIEFS

**TANKER DAMAGES NNPC JETTY**--The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) refinery jetty at Okrika has been destroyed by an oil tanker Mv. 'Sea Ventures' when the tanker ran into in accidentally. As a result of the impact of the accident, the entire jetty, a section of the bridge and a pipe-line have been submerged. This was stated by the General Manager of the NNPC refinery at Elesa Eleme, Mr. J.D. Buluwo, while conducting Governor Anthony Ukpo round the jetty. Mr. Buluwo said the vessel lost control and hit a section of the jetty. The consequence of the accident, he said, was that evacuation of petroleum products from the jetty has been temporarily suspended. Speaking to newsmen later, Colonel Ukpo said that a task force has been set up to provide short-term solution to the problem. He said his assessment was that the damage to the jetty was severe but promised that everything would be done to check the spread of pollution arising from the wreck. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 May 87 p 1] /13046

**URANIUM DISCOVERED IN GONGOLA**--The Deputy-General Manager of Nigerian Mining Corporation, (NMC), Alhaji Abu Gidado, on Thursday in Kaduna said uranium has been found in Gongola State. He, however, told a correspondent of the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) that investigation was yet to reveal whether the radio-active mineral was in commercial quantity. He said "we are still at exploration stage and if we establish the quantity we shall let Nigerians know". Uranium is a strategic mineral used mostly for atomic energy. On gold mining, Alhaji Gidado said the corporation was already assembling the plant which would be used in producing solid gold. He said that gold had been found in commercial quantity in Sokoto and in Kwara States. [Text] [Kano THE TRIUMPH in English 16 May 87 p 1] /13046

**NEW SECURITY DEVICES**--New security devices and services are being introduced into the Kaduna market by Bolado Security Company. The gadgets and devices which the company's Executive Director, Mr. Kolawole Ayodele said are being introduced to supplement police efforts in combating crime in the State, come in the shapes of Digital burglar alarms, for homes, industries and cars, Computerised close circuit T.V's and scanners. According to him, "some industries, and banks in Kaduna have started to use some of the gadgets, and they express satisfaction." He said, plans are also on to introduce special armoured vans and heavy duty escort bikes, adding that there are also plans for a modern workshop to service their products. Bolado Security Company's aim is to make Kaduna a safer place and to protect investor's hard earned

assets. Bolado has its office in Kaduna South, the Company is affiliated to Rollins Incorporation of the U.S.A. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 May 87 p 2] /13046

EXPORT TRADE BOOM--About 1,700 tonnes of assorted goods were exported through the Apapa Wharf in Lagos last week, the Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA) export weekly returns has shown. The returns for the week ending May 15 showed that the exports were loaded into nine vessels that sailed out to various countries. Among the materials exported are cocoa butter, columbite, tanned goat skin, scraps, cow horns, and gum-arabic. The document said that "MV MEMMON" carted away 395 tonnes of cocoa beans and gum-arabic. MV BORRIGALA" sailed with about 225 tonnes of cocoa beans and scraps while "MV CR ABIDJAN" sailed with empty containers weighing 163 tonnes. The other vessels are MV WOERMANN UBANGI "loaded with 66 tonnes' MV LITIYA' went away with 100 tonnes of rubber. "MV FIONA" MV MAESK and "MENE LAUS" carted away 12 tonnes, 18 tonnes, 10 tonnes of cocoa butter respectively. [Text] [Kano THE TRIUMPH in English 23 May 87 p 7] /13046

JOINT ARMY AIR FORCE EXERCISES--A six-day joint military training exercise mounted by the Nigerian Army and the Air Force opened in two centres in Cross River State yesterday, according to a statement from the 13 Amphibious Brigade. The Brigade's public relations officer state in the release that the exercise code-named, Command Post Exercise and Field Training Exercise would be a two-pronged affair taking place simultaneously in Calabar and Ikom. It advised the public not to panic at the sight of movement of aircraft troops, military vehicles and hardware. [Text] [Kano THE TRIUMPH in English 1 Jun 87 p 16] /13046

MILITARY EXERCISES SCHEDULED IN NIGER--The Nigerian Army will stage a military exercise in Minna, Bida, Kutigi and Mokwa in Niger State from June 22 to 28. According to a statement from the Brigade Headquarters, Minna the exercise which would be the first of the kind in the area, would be carried out by the 1st Mechanised Brigade, Minna and the 181 Mechanised Battalion Bida, all of the 1 Mechanised Infantry Division of the Nigerian Army. Members of the public have been advised not to panic by the heavy movement of troops, equipment and aircraft. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 3 Jun 87 p 12] /13046

NIIA DESIGNATED ARCHIVES--The federal government has designated the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs (NIIA), Lagos as a depository of treaties conventions and agreements between Nigeria and other countries. All ministries and departments that have entered into treaties on behalf of the federal government have been requested to send copies of such treaties, conventions and agreements to the NIIA. A cabinet office statement issued by Chief Olu Falae Secretary to the federal government said the NIIA was chosen under the provisions of section 14(2) of decree No. 16, of 1987. The statement said it was mandatory that certified true copies of such documents should be deposited at the library of the institute. It noted that there had been no coordinated efforts to assemble and provide appropriate storage for these important documents which were scattered in many ministries and departments. In due course, the statement added, officials of the institute would visit all ministries and departments to collect such documents. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Jun 87 p 9] /13046

USSR TRAINS STEEL WORKERS--About 130 Nigerians left for the USSR last month for in-service courses under the training programme of the Ajaokuta steel complex, the Consul of the USSR in Ajaokuta, Kwara, Mr. Marat Saralivov, has said in Ilorin. Speaking to newsmen after a courtesy visit to the Kwara Governor, Lt.-Col. Ahmed Abdullahi, on Tuesday, Mr. Saralivov said that in spite of the differences in climatic conditions, the steel experts from the USSR were doing their best to see that the job at the complex was completed and expressed the hope that the first phase of the job would be ready by 1989. Earlier, while discussing with Gov. Abdullahi, he described the siting of the steel complex in the state as a blessing and pledged the state government's assistance to Russian citizens in the organisation. [Text] [Kano THE TRIUMPH in English 6 Jun 87 p 6] /13046

STEEL-IRON RAIL LINK--The National Council of Ministers yesterday in Lagos approved the construction of a rail line to link the Itakpe iron and steel industry with the Ajaokuta Steel Complex in Kwara State. The approval was given during the Council's meeting which lasted few hours at the Dodan Barracks. This was made known by the Minister of Mines, Power and Steel, Alhaji Bunu Sheriff Musa while speaking to Dodan Barracks correspondents after the meeting. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 5 Jun 87 p 24 /13046

SOLDIERS RETIRED--More than 350 soldiers of the Third Armoured Division of the Nigerian Army, Rukuba, near Jos, have been retired. Mainly from other ranks the soldiers included those who have served for 18 years and above and who are over 40 years. Also included are those who have been declared medically unfit and the illiterate ones who were unable to pass their literacy tests. Confirming this in Jos, the Assistant Director of Army Public Relations Lt.-Colonel Lawrence Ogbomoh, said those retired would first undergo training in different trades of their choices at the army rehabilitation centres. Col. Ogbomoh said that they would be allowed to draw their salaries throughout their six months training period and that their retirement benefits would be paid to them to enable them to start their various trades. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 6 Jun 87 p 16] /13046

CSO: 3400/67

## BRIEFS

SWEDISH AID TO ANC TO INCREASE--(AIM)--Sweden is going to increase its humanitarian aid to South Africa's ANC by \$1.21 million (about 242 million meticals) next year, according to the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA). According to a note from the Swedish Embassy in the Tanzanian capital, the objective is to provide South African refugees with funds enabling them to buy the goods they need in their everyday life and ensure implementation of their projects in the areas of agriculture and education. The document says that Swedish aid to the ANC has doubled in recent years, the objective being to guarantee in advance the building of a free, democratic, and nonracial South Africa. The communique says: "The Pretoria regime has been trying increasingly to reduce violence so as to silence resistance to apartheid. But the ANC is growing, and we are increasing our assistance." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 May 87 p 8] 11798

CSO: 3442/187

## NEW AIR WING ENHANCES CAPABILITIES OF TRANSKEI DEFENSE FORCE

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 10 Jun 87 p 2

[Text]

UMTATA — The Transkei Defence Force (TDF) has got off the ground with the formation of an air wing marking a watershed in its development.

In the TDF's annual report of the period January 1 to December 31, 1986, tabled in Parliament here, the new air wing — hailed as a major event — is said to improve the TDF's counter insurgency capability and greatly enhance the mobility and flexibility of units.

The report, submitted by the Commander of the TDF, Major-General Bantu Holomisa, said that in general terms, health, morale and discipline were satisfactory although much room for improvement remained.

The TDF air wing had added immeasurable tactical flexibility and effectiveness to the TDF, the report said, and the arm would be used to good effect in 1987 although no air operations took place in 1986.

With the new air wing, a pilot training scheme commenced during 1986 and from over fifty applicants, five were selected for pilot training in South Africa.

Alcohol abuse continued to be a point of grave concern and hopefully progress would be made next year, the report noted.

There have been no cases of theft or embezzlement of public funds within the Department during the year under review, the report said.

No operations of major significance took place and the TDF suffered no operation casualties for the review period.

The major works building programme continued according to schedule which included the Transkei School of Infantry, additional housing and barrack accommodation, and infrastructure for the new Maluti Garrison.

Three civilians were wounded when they failed to stop their motor vehicle during a road block operation, the report said.

Border control along the Lesotho-Transkei international border continued throughout the year, and although illegal trans-Border movement persisted — such as stock thieves, dagga dealers and various banned subversive elements — the Border area remained generally quiet.

The report said all major operations for 1986 were mounted in support of the Transkei Police.

During this activity one ANC terrorist was shot dead on April 13 in

Sterkspruit and a number of arrests were made for reasons ranging from the possession of dagga to the illegal possession of firearms. All follow-up activity was handed over to the Transkei Police.

The report said the TDF provided local cordon troops following the ANC attack on the Umtata Police Station on July 29, 1986, but no troops took part in follow up operations.

A company of troops was now permanently based in Butterworth and one platoon of this sub unit was based permanently at Ezibeleni.

The concluding remarks stated that the report reflected a year of mixed fortunes for the TDF.

"Undoubtedly progress was made with the formation of new units and from this point of view the department is better fitted to meet the growing threat. Conversely, financial restrictions during 1986 have imposed severe logistics limitations.

"The logistics development did not keep pace with manpower expansion."

The TDF looked forward to 1987 as a year of greater expansion and a year during which a number of major problems, notably the logistics imbalance, would be resolved.



## KWANDEBELE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION SIGNS EXPLOSIVES CONTRACT

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 5 May 87 p 12

[Article: "Ndebeles Get Large Investment. Explosives Plant Moves from West Rand"]

[Text] Bronkhorstspuit--The KwaNdebele National Development Corporation (KNOK) has signed a 17.5 million rand agreement with Johannesburg industrialist Oliver Hill for an explosives plant in Ekandustria, near Bronkhorstspuit, according to a statement by KwaNdebele Chief Minister M. G. Mahlangu.

The project will consist of two stages. Stage one involves an investment of 10 million rands and stage two 7.5 million rands.

Mahlangu said that the plant will produce the existing Explo Gel and Primer defusing cord [sic] lines for the mining and construction industries. According to him this is the largest single investment set up thus far in KwaNdebele by KNOK. Jobs will be created for 427 Ndebeles.

The plant --International Explosives and Chemical Industries-- has been in production since 1979. It will be moved in toto from its present location in Rand Leases in the West Rand to a 364 hectare site in Ekandustria in KwaNdebele.

Hill says he is very pleased with the agreement he has signed with KNOK. "They made an effort to meet all our needs. The agreement was signed in February and the plant will be in production on 1 May --an extraordinary accomplishment for such a large plant," Hill said.

He added that it was necessary to decentralize to Ekandustria, primarily because of the favorable position in relation to markets in the Rand and East Transvaal.

Hill says his black key people are excited about the move too, especially because of the attractive housing made available by KNOK in the beautiful surrounding area.

The initial plant will be able to produce one million units of Explo Gel and 25 million meters of defusing cord annually.

Explo Gel uses the world's newest and most advanced explosives technology to replace dynamite. Hill believes that in 5 years dynamite will no longer be sold in South Africa.

Explo Gel is claimed to be healthier and safer to work with than dynamite. It does not produce gaseous fumes, one of the main causes of headaches underground. According to Hill demand for this product, which is also more cost effective than dynamite, has increased dramatically in the past 2 years.

Mahlangu added that he and his government are very happy to have been able to attract this investment, particularly given the considerable number of jobs that it will create for the population of KwaNdebele.

Ekandustria is a decentralization point under the terms of the Regional Development Program. The village lies 17 km north of Bronkhorstspuit.

Since it was established in 1984, KNOK has set up 76 firms in Ekandustria, providing employment for 8,500 people. Investment in the industrial sector by the private sector and KNOK exceeds 104 million rands.

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CSO: 3401/92

## DISINVESTMENT THREAT GETTING UNEXPECTED REACTIONS

London AFRICA ANALYSIS in English 26 Jun 87 p 4

[Commentary by Anthony Sampson]

[Text]

THE question of disinvestment by companies from South Africa is now developing cross-purposes which could be potentially tragic for both sides.

In America, the Reverend Sullivan has called for all US companies to get out: soon afterwards Citibank, Ford and ITT all announced their withdrawals.

But within South Africa the black unions are now having more serious doubts about the benefits of disinvestment, which are likely to surface more openly at the conference of their federation Cosatu next month.

Many black leaders are now distinguishing between calling firmly for sanctions, which are essentially governmental, and adopting a more flexible attitude towards disinvestment, based on their assessment of individual companies.

The disinvestment campaign in the US has in some ways been too rapidly successful for its own objectives. So long as it was a threat, it brought powerful pressure on companies to oppose apartheid more boldly inside South Africa.

But now that the majority of

US companies are leaving, the threat is much less effective. The exits are doing no obvious immediate harm to the South African economy, while they are encouraging Americans to lose interest in the whole problem of apartheid.

The longer-term effects are undoubtedly damaging: they weaken South Africa's links with international trade and technology, while buying up the companies uses up precious capital which is desperately needed for development.

And the withdrawal of Citibank, like that of Barclays and the Chase, is in a special category: by pulling out their credit and confidence, bankers are undoubtedly damaging Pretoria's interests and its financial stability.

But the selling-off of industrial plants is now leading to a considerable anti-climax, while the black labour unionists are increasingly worried by the character of the new local owners.

At the same time the African National Congress are entering into a more sophisticated dialogue with both American and British companies, in which they

are emphasising the need, not so much to get out, as to show that they are changing sides.

At a private meeting in New York two weeks ago (which Citibank helped to arrange), Thabo Mbeki of the ANC asked American businessmen to 'cross the street' and consult with the ANC before taking decisions about disinvestment. While Saths Cooper of Azapo (a much more socialist party than the ANC) took a very radical line, Mbeki was noticeably moderate.

At an earlier conference, organised by Business International in London on 27 May, the President of the ANC, Oliver Tambo, had agreed that there could be exceptions to the general call for disinvestment; and likewise stressed the need to change sides.

Most major US companies now seem likely to be out by the end of the year - still further discouraged by Citibank's withdrawal. They are less influenced by Sullivan's call than by a general pessimism about the future of white South Africa.

But nearly all British companies remain committed to stay. Many of the biggest believe that they can satisfy their black critics, including the ANC, that they can do more good by staying than leaving.

Thus the British scene appears set for a more subtle phase in the relationships between companies and the black opposition: with disinvestment being maintained as a threat, but not necessarily being used.

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CSO: 3400/118

## MOTOR MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY EXPERIENCES SUDDEN SURGE

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Jun 87 p 2

[Article by David Furlonger]

[Text]

AFTER wallowing in the doldrums for the past four years, the motor manufacturing industry has been taken unawares by a sudden economic surge.

Despite repeated warnings by economists, many manufacturers are struggling to meet rocketing consumer demand and most have long waiting lists.

BMW has a waiting list for every model starting at two to three months, while the new Seven Series, to be launched tomorrow, has a waiting list that stretches into next year, says BMW communications manager Mike Brandt.

Toyota, South Africa's top manufacturer, has several models short on stock at dealer level. Public relations manager Flip Wilken says: "Dealers are buying from one another to help customers."

SAPA reports Nissan public relations manager John Elford as saying the demand for the new Skyline range is phenomenal. Nissan has doubled production to meet the delay, which on certain models is up to three weeks.

There is an equally big demand for the Nissan 1400 bakkie.

Samcor, makers of Ford, Mazda and Mitsubishi, had shortages of passenger and light commercial vehicles across the board in May, but stepped up production and should be in a position to meet all demand in July, says Samcor public relations manager Rubin Els.

Volkswagen has launched a recruiting drive for extra workers because of the increased demand for VW/Audi products.

Volkswagen MD Peter Searle says the upward trend in motor-vehicle demand will be sustained in 1987 and into 1988, with steps being taken to increase production.

"With waiting lists for virtually every model in our range, this is the logical step to take," he says.

"We estimate that the passenger-car market in 1987 will be 200 000 units — up 15% on last year — and a similar improvement in 1988 is possible."

All manufacturers have waiting lists for many of their models.

The shortage seems to have been caused by manufacturers cutting their stock holdings, which, with today's interest rates, are extremely expensive, and living on a hand-to-mouth basis.

"Manufacturers are scared that if production is increased, the demand will drop off and they will be left holding large numbers of stock," says one industry source.

In the motor manufacturing business, it is very hard to slow down or step up production in the short term.

One example illustrating the shortage is Mercedes-Benz, which has a waiting list of three to six months, depending on model, said the company's public relations manager Dalene McFarlane.

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CSO: 3400/108



## EASTERN CAPE MOTOR ASSEMBLY PLANTS EXPERIENCING BOOM

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 23 Jun 87 p 6

[Text]

PORT ELIZABETH. — Eastern Cape motor assembly plants are heading for boom times.

And both Volkswagen — with its recent R60m contract to supply 2 800 vehicles to Avis — and Delta regard sales to the rental market as very important.

Delta Motor Corporation is busy negotiating with South Africa car-hire companies, including Avis, in the hope of expanding its market penetration, Peter Pretorius, Delta's national vehicle sales manager, said yesterday.

Pretorius pointed out that when the new Opel Monza was launched late last year, it placed 150 Monzas into the Avis fleet, as well as 375 Opel Kadetts during the course of last year.

Pointing to the May new vehicle sales figures, where DMC improved on its April figure by 20,4% in a market which was down 8% down on the previous month, he said the company had been in a "profit situation" since it started operating as Delta in January.

For VW, it is boom time again with the company's car market share increased by almost a third in the past year.

Although demand outstrips supply for virtually all models, the Uitenhage motor manufacturer gave the assurance that current delivery delays will not get worse because of the Avis order.

Referring to plans announced three weeks ago to hire another 400 to 500 production staff, the general manager of marketing operations, Dave Malherbe, said these recruits would be trained and fully productive within two to three months.

Extensions costing R1m were under way at the Microbus plant to meet "unprecedented" demand, said Malherbe, adding that VW had doubled its market share since 1984.

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CSO: 3400/108

## BRIEFS

**BOOM IN MINERAL SEARCH--Pretoria--**An estimated R300m a year is being spent in the Witwatersrand alone on mining exploration. And the mineral exploration boom which started in the early 1980s showed no signs of abating, Gold Fields of SA chairman Robin Plumbridge said in Pretoria yesterday. Speaking at a CSIR symposium on mining timber, Plumbridge outlined the enormous amount being spent on the search for new sources of wealth. The Wits Gold Basin and the Bushveld Igneous Complex remained by far the largest and most important source of precious metals in the world. New mining areas for precious metals were being discovered at a greater rate than at any time in history. [Excerpt] [By Gerald Reilly] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Jun 87 p 1] /9274

**MINERAL SALES UP--Cape Town--**SA achieved record mineral sales for the fourth consecutive year in 1986, with the value climbing by almost 14% to R29,5bn. The Mineral and Energy Affairs Department annual report tabled in Parliament revealed that export revenue totalled R25,2bn--85.4% of total sales. This was an increase of 13.5% over the R22,2 bn achieved the previous year. The increase was mainly due to substantially increased prices for certain minerals, particularly gold and platinum. Proceeds from gold sales accounted for 58,6% of total mine earnings and 68,7% of export revenue. The value of non-gold mineral exports rose by 12,8% from R6,9 bn to R7,9bn, accounting for 31,3% of the total return from all mineral exports. On the domestic market, sales last year rose by 15,8% to \$4,3bn--also mainly due to substantially higher prices. [Text] [By Chris Cairncross] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Jun 87 p 1] /9274

**BIG NEW DIAMOND MINE IN TRANSVAAL--Cape Town--**A new alluvial diamond mine in the Lichtenburg area is go go into full commercial production "on a large scale" some time this year, the Mineral and Energy Affairs Department records in its annual report tabled in Parliament. Development of the mine is being undertaken by Shenandoah (Pty), a company set up by Pretoria attorney W. S. Vermaas. Establishment of the mine and associated mining infrastructure has been under way for almost two years on the farm Ruigtelaagte, according to Vermaas. Using rotary pans, processing is expected to reach a rate of at least 900 tons a day once full production gets under way. Vermaas would not reveal details of expected yield, saying this still had to be finalised. He confirmed that discussions were also taking place to extend mining operations to an adjoining lease area, known as the Pienaar Pot Holes. Other diamond diggings in the area are apparently held by Transhex and Newmont. [Text] [By Chris Cairncross] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Jun 87 p 1] /9274

4 SOEKOR BOREHOLES PROMISE OIL, GAS--Cape Town--Four of the 23 holes drilled by Soekor in its search for oil last year showed sufficient indications of oil or gas to warrant further tests. This was disclosed yesterday in the annual report of the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs tabled in Parliament. Seventeen boreholes were drilled off Mossel Bay, two off Plettenberg Bay and one each off Cape Infanta, Port Elizabeth, Cape St Francis and Saldanha Bay. The report did not say which four were worth future tests. The 23 holes drilled last year bring the total number of offshore boreholes drilled since the beginning of the off-shore search to 142. [Text]  
[Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 24 Jun 87 p 3] /9274

CSO: 3400/108

## PFP ACCUSED OF ACCEPTING MONEY FROM ANGLO-AMERICAN

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 6 May 87 p 4

[Commentary by Gawie (Bumpkin) under the "Perspective" rubric: "NP and Capitalists: Investigation Needed"]

[Text] A former Prog MP, Horace van Rensburg, has certainly put a cat among the pigeons with his request for an investigation of Anglo American's financing of the PFP. "I often have the feeling that certain powerful financial interest groups run the PFP in elections in the same way they race their horses in the Durban July and Cape Met," said Van Rensburg, who ran in the last elections as an independent after resigning from the PFP. He wishes to have an investigation of the extent to which the party is pressured to work for causes supported by its financial supporters.

Van Rensburg's complaint is not new; the HNP has often noted the undesirably large influence that great moneyed interests --and Harry Oppenheimer in particular-- have on politics. However, it should be welcomed because this phenomenon is never been pointed out by other than the Right. The NP has ignored the issue ever since John Vorster assumed office, obviously because it has become too delicate a question. But more on this later.

The intimate connection between the PFP and Anglo American is notorious. After all, former Anglo boss Harry Oppenheimer promised the party his support shortly after it was founded. Rumor has it that as early as the beginning of the 1970's Oppenheimer was paying 50,000 rands into the PFP treasury annually. In addition, PFP MP's used Anglo for research purposes. They probably still do so.

Actually the PFP is much more than just a political party with connections to great moneyed interests. In reality the party is the political arm of those great moneyed interests. Naturally the great capitalists need political representatives to look after their interests in Parliament because legislation can drastically affect their profits. And the great moneyed interests have always had their representatives, first in the Unionist Party, later in the United Party, and nowadays in the PFP.

For years then the PFP has been fighting on behalf of the great moneyed interests. Any measure that could reduce profits, such as influx control or

the Group Areas Act, must be fought tooth and nail. Nobody can doubt that the great moneyed interests have shown their appreciation to the PFP in a very tangible manner. Ordinary Progs, who often support the party for very idealistic reasons, probably never even suspect the extent of the cooperation between their party and the rich capitalists.

So it is not only Anglo's involvement with the PFP that should be investigated, but that of the moneyed interests as a whole. After all, the PFP is not the agent only of one conglomerate.

So too, it is not only the connection between the Progs and the great capitalists that calls for a thorough investigation, but also that between the moneyed interests and the NP. That relationship is far more dangerous because, after all, the government sets the nation's course.

The relationship between the NP and the moneyed interests dates back to the Vorster era. It was then that the well-known Hoek Report on the Oppenheimer empire's grip on the country's economy was suppressed by Vorster himself. In the years that followed not a hostile sound issued from the ranks of the NP's leadership hierarchy against the great capitalists; on the contrary, a friendship has grown up and become increasingly close in the past decade. One of the high points was the appointment of a number of capitalists to advise the government on defense policy. This is probably the closest an Afrikaner government has ever cooperated officially with these proven enemies of the Afrikaner.

The NP's connection with the great moneyed interests is not as formal as that between the PFP and the capitalists. However, the joint conferences of 1979 in Johannesburg, 1981 in Cape Town, and last year in Pretoria indicate what good terms the two sides are on with each other.

Even more significant, however, is the way government policy moves in directions that conform with the interests of the moneyed interests. A policy like redistributing the country's wealth puts more money into the pocket of the black consumer, who of course is quick to spend it, so that it immediately ends up in the overflowing cashbox of Hoggenheimer & Co. [unscrupulous capitalist]. The black consumer must of course be within the capitalists' reach, so influx control measures had to be abolished. Here too the government did precisely what the great capitalists wanted. What is so astonishing is that this policy is so obviously mad for anyone thinking of white survival but the government is still going ahead with it. This probably just shows the great moneyed interests' influence on government decisionmaking.

The great moneyed interests are not only the largest but have also become the most effective and successful pressure group in South Africa. Neither farmers, nor teachers, nor government employees, nor mineworkers can compete with the great capitalists in terms of influence with the government. At the same time, each of these groups has been given a very cold shoulder by the government in recent years.



The government's unwillingness to get a grip on the capitalists has led to the present economic dictatorship in South Africa. Naturally this increase in the moneyed interests' power has led to even more influence with the government, which is an extremely unhealthy situation. That is why an investigation into the relationship between the government and the Hoggenheimers has become more urgent than an investigation into the PFP and the capitalists.

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CSO: 3401/91

## AUTONOMY OF BLACK COUNCILLORS SAID BEING UNDERMINED BY JMC'S

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Jun 87 p 2

[Article by Dianna Games]

[Text]

THE autonomy of black councillors was being undermined by Joint Management Centres (JMCs), run by the military, which fell under the State Security Council, Witwatersrand University political science lecturer Mark Swilling said.

Swilling said they devised strategies to couple repressive measures with substantial investment in socio-economic upgrading.

The decision-making functions of councillors were being usurped by the JMCs, as the latter's decisions on local affairs were fed downwards to the councillors, and invariably accepted by them.

PFP law and order spokesman Helen Suzman has criticised the JMCs for taking decisions as an appointed body, and in secret, when those should be taken by an elected body.

Suzman said the JMCs appeared to identify, in local areas, a situation where they thought conflict existed in the community, such as over tarred roads or sewerage. They then took decisions, without any authority, "and from nowhere the money is forthcoming to sort these out".

According to her information, the decisions, many of which were political, were taken in camera.

Suzman asked: "I don't object to them trying to improve stability through improving conditions, but why can this not be done in the open through elected bodies?"

There are 11 JMCs, 50 sub-JMCs and 600 mini-JMCs spread around SA. They meet regularly to discuss local security situations, develop strategies and to co-ordinate the activities of all government departments in implementing such strategies.

They are all chaired by military personnel, and are accountable ultimately to the President.

President P W Botha intends to choose leaders from existing black local authorities to negotiate a power-sharing dispensation for SA.

Of 258 black local authorities, 34 are without a quorum to fulfil decision-making obligations, and are being run by state-appointed administrators.

Law and Order Deputy Minister Roelf Meyer denied allegations of secrecy saying there was nothing sinister about the JMCs.

He said they were formed in 1979, and had been adapted to streamline action in the state of emergency. They involved the co-ordination of all government departments which worked together to "control the onslaught".

The mini-JMCs were particularly important to enable government to learn at ground level of the communities' "aspirations, fears and needs", and take the steps to rectify them.

They operated on three levels: security, communication and socio-economic upgrading.

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CSO: 3400/101

## UCP LAUNCHED IN BORDER REGION

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 15 Jun 87 p 2

[Text]

**EAST LONDON —** The United Conciliation Party (UCP) offered a home to all people who want to solve South Africa's problems through peaceful negotiations, a rally launching the party in the Border region was told here yesterday.

The party was first launched on the Reef in October last year.

The rally was addressed by the party's two co-presidents and founders, Mr Tamsanqa Linda and Bishop Isaac Mokoena.

Bishop Mokoena said the party also accommodated non-Christians, such as Hindus and Moslems, who wanted to be involved in the actual running of the country.

He said the UCP was a "decent God-fearing" party that was not prepared to use pregnant women and children in its struggle for freedom.

Mr Linda called on all white people who want to see moderate change or reform in the country to join the party. He accused the ANC of being responsible for the detention of children and said his party would negotiate with the government for their release.

"The UDF is a front for the ANC in South Africa in that it uses the same principles and ideologies

of the ANC," he said.

The money used to finance the "silly" Release Mandela advertisement could have been used to build houses and feed thousands of hungry people, he said.

A guest speaker, Mr Steve Kgame, of the Urban Councillors' Association of South Africa, said blacks must be represented by blacks. People should break away from the tendency of calling black leaders "sell-outs".

"In KwaNobuhle and Alexandra there are white administrators but they are not called sell-outs. People have accepted them as their leaders," he said.

He warned people not to be misled by the Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Reverend Desmond Tutu, and Dr Allan Boesak who advocated disinvestment knowing that their families would not be affected by it.

The vice-president of the National Student Federation, Mr Nicholas Myburgh, urged the moderate peace-loving people of South Africa to mobilise themselves and fight apartheid with growing strength and strong conviction until victory was attained.

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CSO: 3400/101

## BOYCOTT OF EXISTING POLITICAL STRUCTURES

Durban POST NATAL in English 24-27 Jun 87 p 14

[Commentary by Ameen Akhalwaya in the "My View" column]

[Text]

THOSE hundreds of thousands of us who support non-violent extra-parliamentary strategies are caught in a vicious circle.

Our best and brightest refuse to participate in the apartheid political structures created by the National Party minority.

They boycott the tricameral parliament, the black local authorities, the so-called independent states' structures.

They have, by default, left participation mainly to people whom the community would not dream of endorsing in free and fair elections, whose ranks include some political ignoramuses, convicted criminals and opportunists.

That is not to say that in free and fair elections people with such records would not be chosen. But at least their exposure might move the majority sufficiently enough to throw them on to the scrapheap.

When we look at the farcical performances of MPs elected by a minority of voters and of nominated President's Councillors, we are often tempted to ask ourselves whether there is not time for a re-think, whether our best and brightest should not in fact get in and do a better job.

When we look at the

staggering pay packets these unrepresentative representatives get — or are about to get — we question ourselves about the wisdom of pumping our hard-earned money into their pockets.

Take the case of the MP who spends more time outside than in the House of Delegates, which, in any case, is more often in recess. Perhaps he is wise in staying away from the pathetic level of debate in that chamber, but we are paying for it.

Take the case of the President's Councillor who signed a contentious PC report without knowing its contents.

Take the case of the PC men who signed that controversial report which recommends compulsory military service for all races. The best that can be said about them is that they are political ignoramuses.

According to the *Sunday Star*, the report quotes a Professor Bredenkamp as finding "incontrovertible proof" that there was a link between organisations such as Azasum (sic) and Azaso "and the ANC and SA Communist Party".

Anyone with a basic knowledge of black-led organisations will tell the PC that "Azasum" is in fact

Azasum.

Azasum is at ideological loggerheads with Azaso, which is now Sansco.

And Azasum and its ally, Azapo, are at ideological loggerheads with the ANC, and reject the SACP.

The report also claims "it is known that organisations such as the ANC and the UDF are not only front organisations for Communist Russia but that they also receive instructions from the Kremlin".

One doubts whether Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Dr Allen Boesak, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, the Rev Frank Chikane, among many others, would take instructions from anyone, let alone act as fronts for any country.

But we have to pay through our noses to keep political ignoramuses in office so that they can make ludicrous reports.

In a relatively small area such as Lenasia, the pay packets of the 17 members of the two management committees amount to around R14 000 a month, the pay packets of MPs and a President's Councillor from this area amount to around R25 000 a month, that totals nearly half-a-million rand a year.

And that doesn't even take into account the amounts spent on House of Delegates, city council and

peri-urban employees to keep the wheels of apartheid in motion.

That is the price we are forced to pay. That is why it would be easy to argue in favour of participation. But participation in what?

The Lenasia Management Committee and the Lenasia South East Management Committee have few powers. The real decisions are made by the all-white city council and the Peri Urban Board and heaven knows how many provincial and parliamentary departments.

The Lenasia South East committee can't even claim to have been elected by default. Its members are nominated.

The only decision-making body on civic affairs that matters is the Johannesburg City Council. Most of the residents of Lenasia, Soweto, Eldorado Park and Bosmont have played a major role in building Johannesburg into the country's foremost commercial and industrial centre.

Those who participate in such apartheid structures are in fact participating in our political bondage, and we are paying through our noses to allow them to do so.

The same goes for the Houses of Delegates and Representatives. The in-built racial proportional

system of the parliament ensures whites are always in real control.

Those who participate in that system, no matter how much they might claim to be fighting apartheid from within, are helping to make it function and delaying the process of real reform.

In fact, the system is so loaded, it entrenches racism to such an extent, that even if our best and brightest were to participate, they would be able to make little impression.

The fact is that the political credibility of anyone who goes into the system will be shattered immediately. Such financial incentives — some would call it political bribery — might be attractive to a lot of people, but those who want genuine, open-ended negotiations for a peaceful resolution to our country's problems will shy away from them.

People who justify their participation fail to understand that there are some things that just cannot be bought off — such as our political freedom and our God-given rights.

They are using our money without our permission. Some people might charitably call that charity. Others may have stronger words to describe it.



## MRC PUBLISHES REPORT ON HEALTH EFFECTS OF UNREST

Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 22 Jun 87 p 4

[Text]

JOHANNESBURG. — A chilling account of the effects and impact of political violence on health and health-care services in six main black townships of Cape Town has been documented in a report by the the Medical Research Council (MRC) of SA.

The report, the first of its kind in South Africa, highlights severe disruptions and strains placed on formal, informal and voluntary health services during a three-month spell at the height of political unrest in the townships last year.

More than 60 000 people were dislodged from their homes during the uprisings, and the report shows that, as a result, thousands of township dwellers were unable to make use of routine health service facilities for hypertension, tuberculosis, immunisations and ante-natal and post-natal treatment.

It highlights the disruption caused to ancillary health services such as water supply, street lightning, sanitation and transport, and documents problems experienced by nurses in conducting routine work in affected areas.

The report was compiled by Dr Derek Yach, an epidemiologist with the MRC, and was released recently at a conference in Cape Town of the Epidemiological Society of Southern Africa.

It shows that:

- About 40 000 people in Old Crossroads township — making up 40 percent of the population — were deprived of primary health-care facilities when unrest was at its highest peak.

- About 10 000 people in the KTC squatter camp and in Crossroads reported a disruption to the routine collection of bucket toilets, the provision of housing and shelter and the availability of street lighting and transport for health workers and the community.

They were unable to gain access to any of these facilities.

- If such a disruption had taken place in mid-summer (the report applies to conditions from May to July) there would have been a real danger of an epidemic of water-borne infectious diseases.

- Many nurses were prevented by political violence from making home visits, and midwives were greatly concerned for mothers and babies born at maternity obstetric units — from which both were discharged only six hours after delivery.

The report found that the overall injury rate in the camps was 44.7 out of every 1 000 people, though it was twice as high in three of the six townships.

In KTC, 44 of all injuries were gunshot related, and in Old Crossroads 38, which meant that more than 4 000 people in just two camps were injured in this way in one year.

In a separate study in the tent town of Khayelitsha, undertaken by the department of community health at the University of Cape Town, it was found that 33 people were sharing one bucket toilet and 490 one tap.

The population (5 000) was increasing at the rate of 100 a week and were accommodated in 23 rows of tents.

Almost 28 percent of pregnancies occurred in the 15-year to 17-year age group and the high birth-before-arrival rate (25) showed that women did not have access to obstetrical facilities.

The report found that there was a widespread impact of political violence on community health and on the delivery of health services, particularly at Old Crossroads and KTC.

It points out that while the survey (1 545 township households were visited) was limited to short-term effects of such violence, further studies were needed urgently to aid health planners to decide how to adapt the provision of routine services during periods of unrest.

These essentially relate to the vulnerability of clinics and hospitals, and the disruption caused to ancillary health services, such as water supply and sanitary provisions.

The townships surveyed were Old Crossroads (population 100 000), KTC, Guguletu, Langa, Nyanga and Khayelitsha.

Copies of the MRS report were sent to the Department of National Health and Population Development; the Departments of Health of the Cape Town City Council and Cape Divisional Council; the SA Red Cross Society and to all major hospitals and universities in the Cape.

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CSO: 3400/107

## CAPE TOWN CONFIRMED AS NATION'S CRIME CAPITAL

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 20 Jun 87 p 1

[Article by Barry Streek]

[Text]

**CAPE TOWN'S** reputation as the crime capital of South Africa has again been confirmed by shock figures, given in Parliament yesterday, which showed that there were more than two murders a day and a theft in under every 10 minutes of last year.

More than 30 cars and cycles a day were stolen during 1986 — including nearly three vehicles a day, in central city.

There were 839 murders, 1 260 rapes, 17 826 assaults and 51 984 thefts and other crimes against property in the four police districts in the city.

Criminologists have argued that, per head of population, the Cape Town area has one of the highest crime rates, if not the highest crime rate, in the world.

Last year's figures — given in Parliament by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, in reply to a question by the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglin — confirm this record.

In the police districts of Athlone, Bellville, Cape Town and Wynberg there were 839 murders, 583 culpable homicides, 8 828 assaults with intent to do grievous bodily harm, 8 998 common assaults and 1 260 rapes.

There were also 6 418 robberies, 11 280 thefts of vehicles and cycles, 10 982 cases of damage to property and 23 384 cases of house-breaking with intent to steal.

A further 428 cases of possession of drugs were reported to the police.

The worst area for murders was Guguletu, where 219 people were murdered, followed by Elsie's River, where 61 people were murdered; Bishop Lavis (53) and Ravensmead (46).

Many predominantly white residential areas had low murder rates. There were no murders in Simon's Town, Rondebosch and Retreat.

one each in Camps Bay, Maitland and Mowbray and two each in Pine-lands and Muizenberg.

**Theft record**

The worst areas for reported rapes were Guguletu (146), Mitchells Plain (118), Bishop Lavis (100) and Elsie's River (83).

The central city area had the highest reported theft record — 564 robberies, 963 thefts of vehicles, 550 cases of damage to property and 1 524 cases of house-breaking.

Areas with high house-break records were Claremont (1 185), Bellville (1 159), Elsie's River (1 027) and Woodstock (980).

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CSO, 3400/107

**NEW BLACK MILITANT YOUTH GROUP FORMED IN CAPE TOWN**

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 29 Apr 87 p 11

[Article: "Dangerous New Movement for Black Militants"]

[Text] The revolutionary climate among blacks in South Africa was recently heightened with the establishment of a militant new black youth organization, the South African Youth Congress (SOYCO).

SOYCO was formally established in late March in Cape Town to succeed the banned Congress of South African Students (COSAS). Many of its leaders was also members of COSAS.

SOYCO, which is affiliated with the UDF, is unabashedly radical. Its slogan is "Freedom or death; victory is certain" and its emblem is a youth holding a red flag. At its founding, proceedings were punctuated by shouts of "Power to the people" and "Freedom or death." SOYCO has also adopted the ANC's Freedom Charter as its major policy document.

SOYCO's revolutionary tendencies are best illustrated by the history of its leadership. Its leader, Peter Mokaba, has already served time in prison for receiving terrorist training. However, he was released from imprisonment on Robben Island after serving 1 year of his 7-year sentence.

The 25-year old Mokaba was first arrested at the age of 15 in Pietersburg. In 1982 he was arrested and convicted on charges of promoting the goals of the ANC. He was sentenced to 2 years in prison and immediately arrested again after his release. At that time he was charged with receiving training as a terrorist and bringing weapons into the country. On 1 March 1985 he was released after a successful appeal. After that he was again arrested under the terms of the Internal Security Act.

SOYCO's frank goal is to politicize black youth. It demands the lifting of the state of emergency, the withdrawal of troops from black townships, the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela, and the lifting of the ban on the ANC.

A SOYCO circular which DIE AFRIKANER has in its possession speaks of "mobilizing and organizing" young people. The disturbances will continue as long as the government refuses to release all restrictees, lift the state of emergency, withdraw troops from black areas, and recognize student councils, SOYCO warns. The organization urgently requests monetary contributions and states that its expenditures for December (last year) came to 15,454 rands.

SOYCO is just the newest of several black youth movements currently striving to incite youth against the existing order. These organizations include the Azanian Youth Council ("The people first, then and only then, me") and the Azanian Student Movement ("Educate to liberate"). At first glance, however, it appears that SOYCO could develop into the most dangerous of these youth organizations.

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## TASA CRITICIZES CONTROL OF EDUCATION

Durban POST NATAL in English 24-27 Jun 87 p 14

[Article by Fraser Mtshali]

[Text]

**T**HE House of Delegates was slammed by the Teachers Association of South Africa (Tasa) when inequalities in the education department were attributed to tricameral politics during the organisation's conference in Durban last week.

Speaking during his presidential address, Mr Pat Samuels, who was returned unopposed, said: "It was clear that a pathetic situation had arisen within the House of Delegates."

Mr Samuels, head of the 8 200-strong organisation, highlighted the size of the gap that existed in educating a white child and an Indian child in their respective education systems.

"When the education vote of R400 million or so was announced the bureaucrats noted that it might not be quite enough but were quick to say that the amount was larger than that made in the previous year.

"All in all what the bureaucrats failed to understand was the magnitude of the gap.

"The gap is clearly illustrated by the 1986/87 figures in respect of per capita expenditure which was R2 746 for each white child and R1 952 for an Indian child."

Mr Samuels said under the House of Delegates control was chaotic at times.

"This is to be expected," he said.

"The Executive Director no longer has overall control over the administration of his department as was the case prior to the tricameral system.

"He has lost direct control over the vital area involved with the staffing of schools.

"He no longer has a di-

rect say in the administration of teachers' salaries and teachers' leave," said Mr Samuels.

A leading Natal educationist and dean of faculty of education at the University of Zululand, Professor Paul Luthuli called for all schools to be opened irrespective of colour, race or creed.

He said this would be his first step towards realising intergration in schools in a post apartheid society.

To cheers, Prof Luthuli who spoke on the conference theme "The movement towards intergration in schools in post apartheid society" said: "A man is different from a woman but it is that difference which brings them together."

During question time, when uncertainties regarding integration were expressed because of colour and cultural differences, Professor Luthuli said it was those differences that should draw people together.

He said other solutions were: "Let people (locally) decide to which schools their children shall go and for the syllabi in schools to be determined by the local bodies

in conjunction with parents.

"The medium of instruction in schools to be determined locally and all schools be subsidised by the State in the same way as municipalities and local authorities are subsidised."

Guest of honour, Professor Kogila Moodley who lives and works in Canada and who is a visiting professor at the University of Cape Town, asked in her speech:

"How do we as teachers live up to the quest for political relevancy? How do we reconcile our supposed neutrality and objectivity with our student demands for partisan commitment?"

"Above all, political relevancy means that we guide our students in the big debates of our time: capitalism vs socialism.

"Teachers cannot avoid articulating the major arguments.

"Students do not expect them to take sides but to address the issues.

"Ethnic or racial exclusivity will increasingly give way to multiracial settings and hopefully, non-racialism."

## COLORED SCHOOLS 'SHOWING WAY TO INTEGRATION'

Durban POST NATAL in English 24-27 Jun 87 p 14

[Article by Bobby Harrypersadh]

[Text]

COLOURED schools were showing the way to integration, said Aubrey Green-Thompson, president of the Society of Natal Teachers (Sonat) in Durban, last week.

Addressing the 55th annual conference of Sonat, he said: "With the recent amendment of the Act, the so-called coloured schools may enrol pupils without taking race, colour or religion into account.

"The principal admits and does not have to get permission from the department.

"Integration at schools is, of course, a sensitive issue particularly if per capita allocations are racially differentiated and other schools with higher per capita allocation remain un-integrated new pressures will begin to be felt in times of enrolment."

Discussing the effects of apartheid, he said:

"The growing outrage and the eruptions of violence have come about in consequence of the loss of trust in the coming of meaningful change.

"These changes were the total removal of the racist principle from the statute books through peaceful means. We don't want tricameral politics — it makes a mockery of democracy.

"We don't want racial education, separate schools and separate budgets and inequality," he said.

"Democracy and capitalism cannot, while maintaining political discrimination and racially based economic exploitation, survive.

"Survival lies in the call for real power in the hands of the people with safeguards for all; ensuring equal rights for all and the dignity of man; the right to pursue our own educational direction from the present

crossroads; equality of opportunity; guaranteed individual freedom and one education system for all."

Meanwhile, Mr Green-Thompson said Sonat was "keeping alive and active in a politically hostile environment".

He said Sonat had contributed to the "Teacher Charter for Teacher Unity" which rejected the racist policy in education and apartheid. It asked for one education department with one Minister and one non-racial teacher body for all teachers and equality for all in education.

He said Sonat also read "with great interest" the Tasa Bill of Teachers' Rights, which sought to protect the professional standing of the teacher.

He called for a departmental inquiry in connection

with the renovation and repairs to schools (which were being carried out "once in a blue moon"), and the manner in which they were being handled by the authorities concerned.

Turning to a complaint made recently concerning party political interference, Mr Green-Thompson said: "We at Sonat have condemned this interference in our education by MPs in the strongest possible terms.

"It has been alleged in certain quarters that teachers were summoned to the offices of MPs and that party political considerations had crept in, in the appointment of teachers to promotion posts.

"This interference is an attack on our professionalism. It is an assault on our integrity and standing as teachers. I can put it down to treating our teachers with contempt," he said.

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CSO, 3400/107

## STRATEGY TO SPEED UP SALES OF HOUSES IN TOWNSHIPS LAUNCHED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Jun 87 p 2

[Article by Gerald Reilly]

[Text]

**PRETORIA** — A new strategy to speed up the sale of houses in black townships has been launched.

Transvaal sales co-ordinator Alex Weiss said, in addition to the 40% discount, other concessions had now been introduced. If a house had structural defects, the tenant-buyer could get another discount of 65%. The average selling price of a house was about R1 200 a unit.

Taking into account the huge costs of infra-structure development and the actual cost of the unit, houses at that price represented enormous bargains.

"What it amounts to, is to buy a service stand and get a house free," Weiss said. Reports from sales offices in 300 local authorities' areas indicated this was beginning to get through to township families.

Financial institutions would value the houses at between R8 000 and R9 000. Weiss said the rate of sales at an average of about 30 a day was too slow. The immediate aim was to sharpen selling strategies and bring the advantages of home ownership at give-away prices to the attention of a large number of black

householders.

By the end of May, 15,5% or 52 767 of the 363 097 houses for sale had been sold for about R62m.

Half the net income from sales went to the local authority and the other half to the National Housing Fund — to be ploughed back into housing development.

Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis and Manpower Minister Pietie du Plessis said proposals to lighten blacks' monthly rental obligations were to be submitted to local authorities as a basis for negotiation.

They also said possibilities existed to lighten the rental burden on the less privileged. However, the role of local authorities in housing programmes was acknowledged and decisions taken would be in conjunction with them.

Representations had been received from a large number of individual local authorities, and associations of local authorities, calling for relief measures.

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## NEW ELITE RESIDENTIAL COMPLEX IN KATLEHONG NEARS COMPLETION

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 14 Jun 87 p 3

[Article by Sello Seripe]

[Text]

KATLEHONG's high income residents are in for a treat following the completion of a new elite residential complex which is presently being constructed by Israel's Minrav International.

The complex has been named after Katlehong mayor Thami Siluma and is known as Siluma View.

The first completed house - which Minrav put up as a show house - was officially opened this week.

The company's local manager, David Shary, said that the houses would cost between R40 000 and R80 000 each.

The completed show house, which comprises a garage, kitchen, sitting-room, three bedrooms and two bathrooms will cost R54 000.

"This is the first of 80 houses which are scheduled to be built in Katlehong and 480 in Vosloorus," said Shary.

The company has made a firm commitment to the policy of reform and ex-

pansion of opportunities for the black community.

"We have a proven track record to this effect with the completion of 300 houses from projects which are still to yield 2 000 housing units in various parts of the country.

"This include projects in Protea North and Orlando West in Soweto; Mangaung, Botshabelo, Thabong and Heidedal in the Free State and Galeshewe in the Eastern Cape," he said.

Further projects for which negotiations are underway include 1 700 sites for the coloured community near Cape Town and 300 sites for the black community in Port Elizabeth.

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CSO: 3400/101

## ZANZIBAR GOVERNMENT RAISES MINIMUM WAGE IN JULY

Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 20 May 87 p 1

[Article by Abdallah Yakuti]

[Text]

THE Zanzibar Revolutionary Government will raise the minimum wage from the present 1,040 - to 1,260 - per month effective next July, according to Government budget proposals announced in Zanzibar yesterday.

Elaborating on the 31 per cent increase on the public wage bill to 599m - during the 1987/88 fiscal year, the Isles Minister for Finance, Ndugu Taimour Saleh Juma, said the increase vote would support a planned adjustment on Isles salaries to bring them at par with those on the Mainland.

The wage bill was also intended to take care of the new scheme of service for Isles teachers to be introduced shortly, and which among other things, will standardize pay for Mainland and Isles tea-

chers holding similar qualifications, experience or length of service.

The government's recurrent and capital expenditures for the 1987/88 financial year is projected at 2,224bn -, up by 28 per cent over the current budget estimates of 1,339 bn -.

On the recurrent side, the Government proposed to spend 1,809 bn - while capital expenditures are to consume another 414m -.

The budget proposals yesterday did not touch income tax directly but proposed new sales tax of between 10 and 15 per cent for electricity, international telephone calls, airlines and ship tickets and insurance to earn the Treasury 31.7m -.

The Principal tax revenue sources like sales tax, import/export duty and statutory corporation tax will together generate another 1.13 bn/-. This makes total public revenue during the

year to be 1.16bn/-.

In the budget speech, the Minister suggested a number of measures to overcome the foreign exchange constraints which have proved to be the main stumbling block to the Isles development drive since 1983.

He, therefore, suggested increased trade liberalisation and a greater scope for the private sector here to help in the economic recovery efforts.

The Minister also urged aggressive marketing of Isles cloves and added incentives for public parastatals or individuals involved in the export of non-traditional goods for maximum forex returns.

He further informed the House that during the new financial year, Zanzibar would receive 250m - in import-support from abroad for her economic recovery programme.

The Isles will receive another 150m/- in the form of soft loan following the agreement between the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and Tanzania recently.

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CSO: 3400/111



## ZANZIBAR REPRESENTATIVES ADOPT BUDGET, DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 23 May 87 p 1

[Article by Abdallah Yakuti]

## [Text]

THE Zanzibar House of Representatives yesterday unanimously adopted the Government 2,224m/- budget and the annual development plan for the 1987/88 fiscal year after three days of intensive scrutiny of the documents by the Representatives.

Winding up the debate on the estimates and the annual plan, the Zanzibar Minister for Finance, Ndugu Taimour Saleh Juma, thanked the Representatives for the frank discussion, stressing that the Government had taken note of all points raised in the House, especially with regard to tightening controls on public expenditures and stores.

He also assured the House of the Government's intention to

continue with austerity measures it introduced last year, like weeding out unnecessary expenditures and at the same time pressing on with plans to improve productivity to balance the budget.

The Minister told the House that in Third World countries, the planning exercise was made difficult because of inadequate resources. Therefore, this forced the government to look for revenue in all corners to finance development plans.

He said despite the problem, the Zanzibar Government had been careful not to overtax services or goods used by the majority and instead opted for areas which touched a minority, but a well to do group.

Ndugu Taimour defended new taxes he announced last Tuesday on electricity, in-

ternational telephone calls, airline tickets and insurance to raise about 31.7m/- as necessary to afford the Government continue with key programmes like the rural electrification scheme.

The new budget represents a 28 per cent increase over the current budget projections of 1,399m/-. The new annual plan will cost 1,212m/- more than under the current development plan.

According to the estimates, the Government projects expenditure is 809m/- on the recurrent side while capital expenditure has been set at 414m/-.

During the period under review, the Government anticipates to collect revenue amounting to 1,169m/-. The budget, however, records a deficit of 757m/-.

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CSO, 3400/111

## EDITORIAL STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE TO ECONOMY

Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 27 May 87 p 1

[Text]

IT IS for very understandable reasons that our country attaches special attention to agriculture in the nation's overall development efforts.

In the first place, agriculture is the largest single employer in the country, accounting for well over 90 per cent of the people whose socio-economic activities are linked with the sector.

Agriculture also continues to occupy a central position in the economy and dominates all important decisions right from the village level to the national planning bodies.

Even in terms of allocation of resources, the agricultural sector gets special priority so that the laid down plans can effectively be implemented for the nation's entire benefit.

Quite naturally, our national leaders—both in the Party and the Government—have also been playing a frontal role in mobilising the peasants and other people involved in agriculture towards increased crop production through conscious application of modern farming methods.

The thrust is boosting food and cash crop production with a view to attaining self-sufficiency in food required for local consumption and generate a

surplus for export to earn the much needed foreign exchange.

That is why deliberate measures have been taken by the Zanzibar Government and the Mainland authorities to insure all farm activities are executed with deserving urgency with the full participation of all those engaged in the sector.

Special emphasis is placed on timely delivery of inputs to villages; methodical approach to irrigation farming; rationalised agricultural corporations and marketing bodies; research as well as provision of the necessary credit facilities to peasants through the designated financial institutions.

But much as agriculture is all that significant to the nation, all is not well in the sector. Production has suffered greatly in recent years mainly because of bad weather and unplanned use of the otherwise fertile land throughout the United Republic.

This being the case, the urgency for a proper land use policy, clearly defining suitable areas for agriculture, livestock, forestry and housing, cannot be overemphasised.

We should, therefore, leave no stone unturned in a concerted drive to make full use of our land, with every Tanzanian becoming extra conscious of his/her role in

production and conservation of the environment.

Proper land use implies modernising agriculture. This can only be possible where peasants behave responsibly and are taught the value of good seeds, fertiliser and timely planting as a sure way to increased yields.

There is certainly no reason why the nation should spend millions of shillings to import food which can easily be grown locally with a minimum of added efforts in agriculture.

Here, we echo the views raised in the Zanzibar House of Representatives on the need for the Government to invest heavily in agriculture to guarantee increased production of food and cash crops to meet local needs and for export.

The agricultural diversification programme currently being executed in the Isles should go beyond consolidating clove and copra production. It must essentially aim at stepping up production of food crops, most of which are imported when they could easily be produced locally.

Our nation clearly boasts of all the good land on which we can grow practically any food. We only need to faithfully implement our resolve to attain self-sufficiency in food.

## ZIMBABWE

### BRIEFS

TOURISM REDUCING DEPENDENCE--(AIM)--The tourist industry in Zimbabwe has reduced that country's dependence on South Africa by 38 percent, while on the other hand providing a greater opening toward the Western market, the PANA agency has reported. South Africa's role in the tourist industry in Zimbabwe has declined from 75 to 37 percent, the president of the Zimbabwe Trade Unions reported, and he said that this is an important step toward the achievement of the country's goal, which is to break off all relations with the regime in Pretoria. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Jun 87 p 8] 5157

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